The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892. NO. 44.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS !

THE PEOPLE TRIUMPH OVER THE MONOPOLISTS AND TRUSTS !

CLEVELAND SWEEPS THE COUNTRY !

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS CAN REJOICE. NO MORE WAR TARIFFS!

NO MORE TARIFF TAXES TO IMPOVERISH THE PEOPLE. THE COUNTY TICKET ELECTED BY BIG MAJORITIES. A COMPLETE VICTORY.

FOR CLEVELAND.

The Solid South	159
New York	36
New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Michigan	8
Wisconsin	12
Total	270
Necessary to a Choice	223

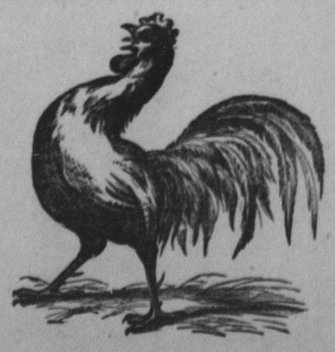
The New York *World* in a telegram received at Bellefonte late last night, says the *World's* returns indicate that Cleveland will have 281 votes in the electoral college. Wyoming and California are doubtful, but likely Democratic.

It was a landslide on Tuesday. Cleveland and Stevenson were elected by big majorities. Large Democratic gains were made throughout the country and such a sweeping victory surprised even the Democrats. It was supposed that the result was in doubt, but by Tuesday evening there was no doubt whatever about the result. The people were tired of high protective tariff and McKinley humbug and had on their thinking caps, as the complete victory will show.

Tariff reform was the issue and for tariff reform the Democrats and Republicans alike voted.

Both senate and house are Democratic and the party are in complete control of the national government. New York gave Cleveland a big majority.

The returns from Pennsylvania were slow in coming in and it was about the last state to be heard from.



In the county the vote was near out, and the majorities are near a thousand. All the Democratic candidates in the county were elected. Faulkner, McCormick, Schofield, Smith, Singer, and Herring. The average majority will be about 1000, some on the ticket running ahead and others behind.

Kribbs has been reelected to congress by a handsome majority in the district.

Late dispatches this morning show that even Ohio is in the Democratic column. The following dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says the Democrats have returns from fifty counties, showing Democratic gains of 19,486. The remaining thirty-six counties will probably make the result close. The Democrats claim the state by one thousand.

Cleveland has been elected by a large majority of electoral votes, such a one as never a successful presidential candidate received. All over the entire country there was a general flopping over of Republicans into the Democratic ranks, and his gains were large. In every state Cleveland made tremendous gains, and those heretofore considered hopelessly Republican, are now among those in the doubtful column. The only state that gave near its accustomed majority, was old Pennsylvania, and in it the majority was cut down over 20,000, showing a Democratic gain of that number of voters.

Wisconsin Conceded to Democrats.

Milwauke, Wis., Nov. 9.—The Democrats have carried Wisconsin. This is conceded by Henry C. Payne, the Wisconsin member of the national Republican committee, and John C. Spooner, the Republican gubernatorial candidate. They say it is due to one half of the Lutherans of the state deserting the Republicans because of the school issue. While the Republican leaders give no estimate of their defeat, the Democratic leaders are claiming the state at 15,000. Revised figures from this state give Harrison pluralities, 99,192 Cleveland, 33,717—showing for Cleveland a net gain of 15,524.

Tuesday last brought a great, grand victory for the masses of the people, through the efforts of the Democracy. Let all, Democrats and Recublicans rejoice that there is to be no more tariff robbery.

Centre Hall had every Democratic voter out. Bravo. This should give us the banner. Chairman Huyett was vigilant.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CENTRE COUNTY, FOR ELECTION ON NOV. 8, 1892,

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	President 1888			President 1892.			Congress.			Legislature.						Associate Judge.			Protho-notary.			Dist. Atty.		Co. Syth.	
	Cleveland, D	Harrison, R	Fiske, P	Cleveland, D	Harrison, R	Bidwell, P	Kribbs, D	Anderson, R	Biglow, P	McCormick, D	Schofield, R	Al. Dale, R	Hamilton, R	Wm. Dale, P	Hess, P	Faulkner, D	Gray, R	Thompson, P	Smith, D	Miller, R	Scott, P	Singer, D	Zeigler, R	Herring, D	Cleaver, R
Bellefonte, North Ward	124	230	11	132	216	16	153	214	17	126	134	220	236	14	12	112	232	19	97	202	9	162	190	130	228
Bellefonte, South Ward	168	150	6	194	112	7	191	118	12	188	185	120	127	7	6	192	118	8	177	132	7	204	107	188	117
Bellefonte, West Ward	66	111	3	54	79	5	49	81	7	51	61	75	71	7	6	52	77	7	45	88	4	61	71	54	77
Centre Hall borough	71	23	9	84	27	6	83	27	4	83	27	28	28	4	4	76	28	8	81	28	5	83	26	82	27
Howard borough	43	89	2	50	94	4	50	96	5	49	47	96	100	4	4	53	92	5	47	98	5	51	93	49	96
Milesburg borough	29	125	5	36	84	7	37	85	7	38	35	84	86	5	6	38	83	8	38	84	8	39	86	37	87
Millheim borough	123	39	7	114	42	1	116	41	1	116	114	42	42	1		109	46	2	117	49		115	41	114	42
Philipsburg, First Ward	65	113	18	60	95	5	59	95	5	55	55	97	100	17	18	99	63	15	54	86	31	46	107	54	97
Philipsburg, Second Ward	129	146	12																						
Philipsburg, Third Ward	65	116	21	77	112	22	68	105	33	76	71	107	112	21	29	125	66	19	64	100	46	62	117	71	109
South Philipsburg				27	30	6	27	24	8	28	28	30	30	7	7	33	25	7	26	31	6	23	33	28	29
Unionville borough				24	58	6	24	58	7	24	22	57	57	10	9	22	57	10	25	59	5	26	59	25	61
Benner township	29	60	5	155	76	7	155	75	9	159	151	76	77	8	5	152	77	9	154	80	6	159	79	158	78
Boggs twp. North precinct	144	104	2	37	38	8	36	38	11	37	40	52	56	10	10	39	36	11	36	37	10	44	32	37	36
Boggs twp. East precinct	27	68		53	51	1	54	51		54	56	48	49			55	50		54	49		55	48	55	47
Boggs twp. West precinct	46	76		109	126	4	104	131		106	103	126	135	8	19	99	133	12	109	136	8	102	133	102	134
Burnside township	109	196	4	98	124	10	104	131		106	103	126	135	8	19	99	133	12	109	136	8	102	133	102	134
College township, East precinct	30	73	1	31	48		31	50		31	31	50	50			34	47		31	49		32	48	31	49
College township, West precinct	133	224	1	85	121	24	86	122	24	103	70	108	136	23	13	79	112	39	92	121	16	93	127	89	128
Curtin township				59	80	14	59	78	12	102	54	40	89	9	9	54	85	12	55	85	10	62	80	57	83
Ferguson township, East precinct	52	52		49	33		49	32	1	50	47	32	33	1	1	49	32		48	31	1	50	22	47	32
Ferguson township, West precinct	154	77		158	73	1	158	71		173	155	62	57	4	1	156	70	5	156	72	1	159	69	157	70
Gregg township, North precinct	52	116	2	54	75	2	55	77	3	55	58	80	71	3	3	53	81	1	55	78	2	55	77	55	78
Gregg township, East precint	93	5		77	10		77	9		77	77	10	10			77	10		74	10		77	10	77	10
Gregg township, West precinct	273	92	3	151	18	5	152	19	6	133	127	20	21	7	4	122	27		129	19	4	134	18	133	19
Haines township, East precinct				111	74	3	111	74	1	123	104	64	80			109	76	4	111	75	1	112	74	133	52
Haines township, West precinct	113	30		118	26		119	27		118	116	28	39			19	28		119	30		118	28	118	39
Half Moon township	140	89	3	124	77	5	123	79	6	124	123	79	80	6	5	122	80	8	128	76	5	128	76	128	76
Harris township	43	105	4	45	86																				
Howard township	127	73	3	144	70	3	145	71	3	146	142	72	69	3	3	139	74	6	142	70	3	146	68	144	70
Huston township	83	112		89	97		90	98		90	87	99	100			89	96		90	96		91	96	90	98
Liberty township	65	122		58	66	18	59	69	21	59	59	64	64	21	19	62	68	18	57	71	20	57	69	56	71
Marion township	104	169		101	139	2	100	139	2	101	101	137	138	2	2	100	139	3	102	136		100	134	107	139
Miles township, East precinct	96	48	1	87	45	2	89	45	2	89	81	45	52	2	2	84	45	7	87	46	2	90	44	88	45
Miles township, Middle precinct				66	23		66	22	1	64	64	23	23			64	23		67	22		66	22	66	22
Miles township, West precinct	269	64	8	141	33	1	143	32	1	144	140	32	35	2		130	43		149	28		146	30	145	31
Patton township				76	16		75	17	1	74	75	18	70	1		73	19	1	76	16		74	18	74	18
Penn township	74	134		68	91	3	70	89		94	71	76	69	3	2	56	105	3	69	89	3	69	89	68	90
Potter township, North precinct	205	36	1	183	35	1	187	33	1	186	186	31	32	1		184	32	1	190	27	1	186	30	184	30
Potter township, South precinct	99	45		120	36	1	122	35	1	121	112	35	38	4		119	34	5	127	35	1	122	33	122	34
Rush township, North precinct	106	75	2																						
Rush township, South precinct	138	147	11	97	81		96	75	12	98	99	74	75	12	12	136	43	12	97	76	12	97	76	96	76
Snow Shoe township, East p	87	91	1	69	69	2	69	54	4	74	74	52	51	5	5	71	54	5	69	55	5	68	57	69	57
Snow Shoe township, West p	131	143	9	90	88	4	94	91	5	94	90	93	90	5	5	100	86	5	94	91	5	94	92	94	92
Spring township, North precinct	64	77	1	46	28		45	28		46	47	26	27			43	28	2	45	28		45	28	45	28
Spring township, South precinct				70	83	6	67	85	7	68	67	85	89	7	4	67	86	9	68	89	7	75	79	71	83
Spring township, West precinct	292	343	5	134	108	4	137	111		138	138	98	112	5	5	141	100	4	137	109	4	139	108	135	109
Taylor township				63	65	7	65	71	4	66	69	67	69	7	3	62	71	9	63	74	4	64	71	64	71
Union township	43	74		33	53		33	54		38	35	49	50			35	54		36	52		33	51	33	52
Walker township	71	130	6	59	82	18	58	87	15	58	51	91	94	15	14	59	87	14	59	89	15	60	95	59	98
Worth	188	112	3	192	93		189	93	3	189	186	87	92	3	3	188	94	3	188	95	3	195	88	189	94
	65	101	3	55	91	6	57	90	5	66	56	88	91	4	4	68	79	4	56	91	4	58	88	56	91
Total vote	4712	4574	173																						
Majorities	138																								

Ohio Democratic.

News at 12 today makes Ohio Democratic for certain. Cleveland gets the Ohio electors. Still they come!

ESTIMATE OF MAJORITIES.

With two precincts in the county not yet reported, chairman Schaeffer gave out the following estimated majorities in Centre county

Cleveland	930
G. F. Kribbs, congress	925
J. T. McCormick, legislature	1024
Jas Schofield, legislature	972
Wm. Singer, district attorney	956
Faulkner, associate judge	967
Smith, prothonotary	759

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Nov. 9.—Following is the vote of Delaware complete: Cleveland, 18,529; Cleveland's pluuality, 578.

VIRGINIA.

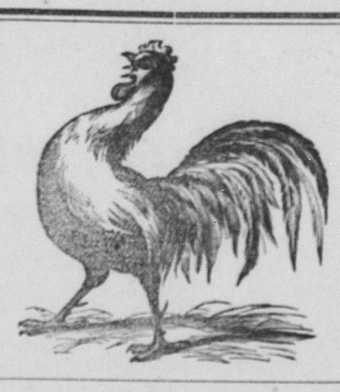
Petersburg, Nov. 6.—The Democrats are highly elated over the victory they achieved yesterday. Well informed Democrats say that the state has gone Democratic by from 40,000 to 50,000 majority.

A Democratic Loss in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 8.—The day was clear and cool and a large vote was polled throughout the state. Returns received up to ten o'clock indicate that only a very light vote was cast by the People's party. The election was held under the Australian system and returns are slow in coming in. Best advices indicate a Democratic plurality in the state of 25,000, a decrease of 3,999 over the vote of 1888.

A Clear Sweep in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Returns indicate the election of Black, Democrat, over Watson in the Tenth district. Richmond county gives Black over eight thousand majority. The Democrats elect every member of congress in Georgia.



Democratic House of Representatives.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The lower house will have a Democratic majority over all of at least forty.

JAMES KERR.

New York, Nov. 8.—Thomas F. Gilroy has been elected mayor of this city by about sixty thousand majority.

Topeka, Kan. Nov. 8.—Jerry Simpson has been defeated for congress.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 8.—Returns meager. Cleveland carries the state by probably 20,000.

Florida's Vote Solidly Democratic.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 8.—The general indications at 8 p. m. are that Florida votes solidly Democratic, electing two senators and all electors, third party cutting into Democratic vote very little. Total vote will be light, there being no Republican opposition and third party slight figure in contest.

Texas Overwhelmingly Democratic.

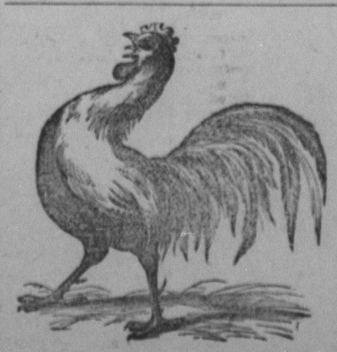
Galveston, Texas, Nov. 8.—The weather bad throughout the state. Vote probably not exceed that of '88 when Cleveland's plurality was 180,000.

The Result in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Nov 8.—The weather throughout this section has been clear and cool. The country vote is much heavier this afternoon. Reports from over 200 precincts in East Tennessee show a slight Republican gain over the vote of 1890. The new election law was not in effect four years ago and the vote to-day of both parties is much less than then. A. A. Taylor and John C. Houk, Republicans, are re-elected to congress in Chattanooga district.

General Weaver Wins in Nebraska.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *Herald* special says Weaver has probably carried Nebraska by 10,000 to 15,000. On joint ballot the legislature is Democratic and Independent in Nebraska.



HOW THE TOWN TOOK IT.

Pandemonium Reigned In the Town On Receipt of the News.

When the election returns began to be received at Centre Hall on Tuesday evening a large number of Democrats and Republicans were in the stores and when a message was received by telegraph giving the news of the overwhelming victory, many at first seemed to doubt it, but no contradictory telegrams coming in, it seemed only too real, and no encouraging Republican dispatches came in during the night. About nine o'clock in the evening the first word from New York was received and from that time on until morning the dispatches came thick and fast. The Republicans in the crowd looked sick and disheartened and began to drop out one by one to their homes, and the field was left entirely to the Democrats.

About one o'clock when the election of Cleveland was beyond a doubt, the crowd broke loose and pandemonium reigned the rest of the night.

Drums were got out, anvils were fired and each vied with the other in letting the most noise from his lungs, and they all did admirably. It was a noisy crowd and it gave vent to its enthusiasm over the great land slide which struck the lines of the G. O. P., and nearly swept it into obscurity.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The later returns do not abate in any way from the decisive Democratic victory in the state of Illinois, both on national and state tickets. Conservative men of all parties now generally agree that the Democratic plurality in the state will be approximately 10,000 and the Democrats will have at least thirteen of the twenty-two congressmen, with a probability of one or two more in the districts still in doubt.

The House Largely Democratic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Returns show that the house of representatives will be largely Democratic. The senate is likely to stand as follows: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 40; Peoples, 3.

Florida in the Democratic Column.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov.—The weather here to-day was good and the vote was light in Western Florida but it is practically unanimous for Cleveland. Mallory has been re-elected for congress without opbosition. Pensacola give Cleveland 2,000 majority. Weaver received only ten votes. There is no Republican ticket in the field.

Thanks to the honest Republicans who aided in the victory on Tuesday.

WE HAVE GOT THEM!

A Prediction that Came True! Our Hopes Realized.

Fellow Citizens:—I thank you for the honor conferred in calling me to preside over this large meeting. I can see a smile beaming in every face before me, and that is in keeping with all the intelligence we receive from the north, the south, the east, the west, and the centre, that on next Tuesday the cause of the people will triumph in the election of Cleveland by an overwhelming majority. Tariffs, taxes, trusts, and monopoly will get a back set. The race between Harrison and Cleveland now shows that Cleveland is so far in advance that there is no semblance of a chance of Harrison catching up. Victory is assured and next Tuesday will prove it.—F. Kurtz, at the Democratic rally, Centre Hall, last Wednesday night.

South Carolina Votes for Cleveland.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The indications are that Cleveland's majority will exceed 30,000, and that all Democratic congressmen are elected with a possible doubt in the Seventh district.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *World's* bulletin says Georgia gives Cleveland 70,000 majority.

Weaver Probably Carries Colorado and Oregan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *Herald* bulletin says the indications are that Weaver has carried Colorado and Oregon. No figures given, though it claims Cleveland probably carries Washington.

Jollification.

Bellefonte will celebrate the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by holding a big jollification on Monday evening at the court house.

A Democratic president, a Democratic senate and house, and tariff reform is the work of last Tuesday.

THE NEWS.

The Mexican government furnishes an official account of the trouble with the Aztec. ——Attorney-General Miller confirmed the report that he would retire from the Cabinet. ——The W. C. T. U. Convention, which has been in session in Denver, adjourned.——A collision occurred in the Rice Tunnel, five miles from Galena, on the great Western Railway, between a construction train and a regular freight train. Both trains and engines were completely demolished. Two firemen were fatally injured, one man instantly killed and several other trainmen seriously injured.——The recent gales on the great lakes were very destructive.——Mrs. Sarah Shephard, one hundred and four years of age, and the oldest woman in Indiana, was fatally burned in Brazil, Ind. Her two stepsons left her alone in the house, and when they returned, found her lying on the floor fearfully burned.——A carload of cripples left Dubuque for Canton, Minn., to be cured by the vision of the Virgin and Child in the church window there.——The Binghamton Trust Company was appointed permanent receiver of the Iron Hall funds in New York.——The General Committee of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Philadelphia.—— The manufacturers of Fall River voted to increase the wages of weavers 7 per cent.

The Atlanta Typographical Union declared off the strike instituted some weeks ago against the Constitution. The strike has been a failure from the start, and has never had the sanction of the International Union ——Hiram McIlvaine, a lineman employed by the Camden Heating and Lighting Company, while changing the carbons in an electric light in Camden, N. J., grasped a live wire. The unfortunate man was jerked from the pole and hurled to the pavement below, dashing his brains out on the stones When McIlvaine's body was picked up it was found that both of his hands had been charred to the bone by the electric current.——An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery was held at Pittsburg, Pa. The presbytery voted against revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and decided to oppose the introduction of deaconesses.—— Frank Conroy was clawed to death by two eagles in the wilds of Utah.——The United States authorities seized three hundred pounds of smuggled opium in Detroit.—— The citizens of Sedalia, Mo., who are alarmed at the prevalence of crime and the apparent inability of the officers of the law to check it, in a mass-meeting organized a vigilance committee.——Judge Smith, of South Dakota, decides that Indians dwelling upon a reservation have no right to vote.——An eastbound train on the Fort Wayne Road was run into at the Washington street crossing, Allegheny, Pa., by the Keystone express train, also going east. Four of the freight cars were thrown onto the track in front of a westbound passenger train and knocked in to kindling wood.

The overseer of the poor at Atlantic City, in examining the papers of an aged German physician recently found starving to death there, discovered that the woman's right name was Dr. Antoine Von Selmitz, whose husband had been an officer in the Prussian army and connected with the diplomatic corps. He also found an insurance policy for $1,000, issued by a ladies' branch of a Knights of Pythias lodge of Philadelphia. ——Four New Hampshire Iron Hall lodges voted to join the reorganized order.——Callery Junction, on the Pittsburg and Western, was wiped out by fire.——A terrific gale on the lakes caused considerable damage among the vessels in the vicinity of Cleveland.——The will of John H. Ripney offered for probate in Philadelphia, makes provision for several institutions in Frederick.—— Judge Reed dismissed the application made in Philadelphia for a receiver for the order of the Tonti, and required the plaintiff to give security for costs.——Prof. Franciulli, of New York, has been appointed leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington.——Manton S. Watkins, of the grain firm of Watkins Bros., of Kokomo, Ind., was arrested on the charge of grand larceny.——Clarence Bruner, a commercial traveller, was killed by falling from an express train, near Evansville, Ind. He had $50,000 insurance on his life, a part of which was accident insurance taken out for that trip.——James R. Bartlett, a survivor of the Jeannette Artic expedition, whose mind has been weak for some time, shot and killed his wife's niece, wounded *his wife*, and then committed suicide.

Robbers held up an express train near Piedmont, and got seven hundred and fifty dollars.——A steam pipe exploded on the tug Col. E. B. Grubb, lying at the foot of Summit street, Brooklyn. Michael Waters and Edward Gilson, deckhands, and William Butt were fatally scalded.——The two upper stories of Daniel Bacon's candy factory and warehouse, in Reading, Pa., were partially destroyed by fire. Good work of the firemen prevented the destruction of the entire establishment. Loss about six thousand dollars; fully insured.——The plant of the Haverford Electric Light Company, at Haverford, Pa., was destroyed by fire, together with the company's stable, and the stable owned by H. F. Bruner, and occupied by Smedley Bros. The Electric Light Company loses twenty-five thousand dollars; insurance ten thousand dollars. Bruner's loss on his stable is five thousand dollars; fully insured.——The Pennsylvania declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.—— The Star Theatre, in Cleveland, was set on fire by an incendiary.——Peter Sweeney, of Philadelphia, was sentenced to twelve years in state prison for causing the death of his wife, by brutally beating her.

SHOT NIECE, WIFE AND SELF.

A Jeannette Survivor's Mind Becomes Unbalanced.

James R. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, shot and killed his wife's niece, Lottie Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder, and then shot and killed himself at San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Bartlett was aroused by the pistol shot in her niece's room, and, as she rushed out into the hall, she met her husband, who, without a word shot her through the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Then he shot himself through the head.

When neighbors rushed in they found Miss Carpenter dead by the side of her bed, where she had dropped when shot as she was trying to escape. Since his return from the Artic regions Bartlett's mind has been weak, as a result of the hardships experienced.

STEVENSON ACCEPTS.

The Vice-Presidential Candidate's Letter.

He Sends His Formal Communication to Chairman Wilson.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the president of the National Democratic Convention:

To the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman, &c.:

"When in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention, over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter in a more formal manner my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic party of the United States.

"Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of many states of the Union of the issues emphasized by the convention and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice-President has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than endorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

"The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggles of the patriot or broadest political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by right to tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all. Whenever this power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of a people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves.

"There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in times of peace, and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

"The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no uncertain words when it said in its platform: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payments of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

"Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It may mean control of the election of Representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first Congress, and by its platform in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass it when it has the power no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our country this question is all important.

"Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked to men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils, which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation. I found that the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration were in a languishing condition; that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those states by their then peaceful condition, had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the states, at which it is specially aimed; would incite in many communities race troubles, and invite retaliatory legislation, which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investments. And its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity. I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill, which was pronounced by a Republican Senator 'the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.' I appeal to the instinct of self interest and the sense of common justice in the American people. The areas of good feelings and renewed commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government, which furnishes an instrument to discredited federal power to perpetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests, and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

"I accept the nomination tendered me, and, should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the important trust confided to me.

Very Respectfully,

"ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

THE DROUTH AND FIRES.

Water Famine Growing Worse and Burning Mountains Unquenched

All over Western Pennsylvania much inconvenience is occasioned by the drying up of the sources of water supply. At two points on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad it has been found necessary to bring water miles by train. One is Grapeville, near Greenburg. Daily a train makes several trips between Wall's, where the East Pittsburg Improvement Company has a reservoir, and Grapeville, a half dozen miles apart.

At Gallitizin, water is also at a premium and the supply is brought from Portage, ten miles distant.

The city reservoir in Altoona, is proving entirely inadequate to supply the city, and the reservoir of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been called upon. The same story is told in other towns.

E. R. GUNBY, of Tampa, Fla., is Collector of Customs at that place, 32 years old, boyish looking, and said to be the youngest Collector in the country.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Cincinnati Club released Browning.

THE City of Mexico has failed to enthuse over baseball.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is still the champion base purloiner.

PRESIDENT VON DER AHE, of St. Louis, has come out against bunting.

WARD'S transfer from Brooklyn to New York is far from an impossibility.

THE game is to be introduced into Brazil this winter by a team of professionals.

THERE was not a game played during the season with the least suspicious feature.

THE Southern League had the most successful season this year of any in its history.

PITTSBURG was the only team in the League with an entire outfield of left-handers.

THE Cleveland Club made fewer changes in its team than any other club in the league.

ANSON and Ryan are the only members of the famous Chicago champion team of 1886 left to Chicago.

THE Bostons lost the championship of the second season to Cleveland by their failure to do a little sacrifice hitting.

CONNER, of Philadelphia, led all the first basemen in fielding, and Richardson, of Washington, led at second base and short stop.

IF the bunt hit should be abolished, the Cleveland team would have no chance for next year's championship. It was the making of that team.

THE New York Club, with its team of alleged "stars," in the first season ended tenth. The "youngsters" of the second season ended sixth.

JONES, of Atlanta, Ga., who pitched his first League game for Cincinnati on the last day of the season, made a memorable record. He has been signed for next year.

MCCARTHY, as captain, handled the Boston team well during the last two weeks of the campaign, and piloted them to victory in the final series with Cleveland, in which the Bostons won five consecutive games.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A STRIKE of warehouse men, packers and drivers occurred in New Orleans, its purpose being to compel the employers to employ union men only.

WORK was stopped at all Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's collieries owing to the scarcity of water and to the freight blockade on the Reading system.

NON-UNION men employed at the Carnegie mills in Pittsburg and Homestead have been frequently assaulted by strikers within the last two days. One of them, Charles Mitchell, assaulted in Homestead, is believed to be mortally injured.

THE growth of Augusta, Ga., in manufactures from 1880 to 1890 is said to have been phenomenal. The capital invested increased 240 per cent.; number of hands employed, 254.71 per cent., in wages paid, 342.08 per cent., and in value of material used, 195.1 per cent.

AN early settlement is expected of the strike of the river coal miners in the Pittsburg district. A secret meeting of operators was held in Pittsburg, and it was said that the men in the first and second pools were willing to return to work at a three-cent rate, a reduction of half a cent from the old prices, while the fourth pool miners were willing to return at 2½ cents.

OIL has been discovered on the farm of William John, near Catawissa, Pa. Several bucketsful were pumped from a depth of 200 feet. Lamps were filled and lighted. The oil gave forth a brilliant flame, and was pronounced to be an A No. 1 product. The purchase of land in the vicinity is going up rapidly.

FIFTY employes of the Stenton Car Works near Bethlehem, Penna., are on strike. They have been building large coal gondolas for $15 apiece. Six men could build one in a day. The company has a contract for a lot of new box cars, which they gave to the men to make at the same price. The employes claimed that it would take two days to make a box car, and, objecting to the decrease in wages, they struck. They offered to build each box car for $19.

PRESIDENT WEIHE and President-elect Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, held a secret consultation with Advisory Board officials in Homestead, Penna., and rumors were circulated to the effect that the strike may be declared off. Belva Lockwood visited Homestead for the Universal Peace Commission. It is stated that she was surprised at the peaceful aspect of affairs, and said that outside interference was unnecessary.

THE shops of the Mexican Central Railroad in San Luis Potosi and in the City of Mexico are again in operation, but a large number of Americans who were employed as skilled machinists are still out, the company refuses to accede to their demand for an increase in wages. A number of the old locomotive engineers of the road have lately been removed and their places given to non-union men.

OVER 100 LIVES LOST.

The Anchor Line Steamship Roumania Goes Ashore.

The Anchor Line Steamship Roumania, Captain Young, went ashore at the mouth of the Arnoya, near Peniche, Lisbon, and 17 of the 123 passengers on board were lost.

THE Roumania left Liverpool, Sunday, for Bombay. She carried fifty-five passengers, a crew of sixty-seven men, and a full cargo of valuable merchandise.

She went on the rocks almost without warning, for up to the last few minutes the ship's officers did not realize their peril. Heavy seas broke over the ship's decks, and many of the passengers, who ran on deck in a panic, were swept overboard and drowned. A life-boat was cut away and an attempt was made to lower it, but the boat was swamped by the waves. For two hours further attempts were abandoned.

The storm abated and another boat was lowered. This boat was loaded with passengers. A hundred yards from the ship it capsized and all were drowned. Two boats were started out from the shore, but put back, as the men were convinced that they could not live in such a heavy sea. Another boat was lowered from the Roumania, but when half loaded was dashed against the ship's side and capsized. Fifteen persons who had descended to her were drowned.

Meantime wave after wave had broken over the Roumania, smashing her deck houses and ventilators, carrying away her masts and sweeping many of the passengers and seamen overboard. Those still left decided to wait until the storm had abated before attempting to get ashore. After an hour of suspense the seven men and two women who had remained on board, lowered her last boat. The storm had subsided, and although obliged to ride through the very surf they reached shore in safety. The two women were the only passengers saved. Captain Young is reported to be among the lost.

LILIUOKALANI, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, is a devoted temperance reformer. No intoxicants are permitted at her table and receptions, and she herself pays the license fee of a house which has been opened in the capital city by a woman's temperance union.

THE striking miners at Carmaux, France, have unanimously decided to continue the strike. A number of anarchists have arrived in the town with the object of conducting an agitation in favor of prolonging the crisis.

HEAPS OF ASHES.

Nothing Left of Thirteen Blocks in Milwaukee, Wis.

Five Persons Perished, Half a Dozen Were Injured.

Six million dollars is about the sum total of the losses to property by a fire which started from the explosion of a barrel of oil in the United Oil Company's store in Milwaukee, Wis., swept over thirteen blocks, and destroyed over four hundred buildings.

All of the important firms burned out will resume business at once and many are already preparing to rebuild. The Hansen Malt Company, whose loss was $600,000, have architects at work on plans for two eight-story buildings. The Northwestern Railway Company has rebuilt a portion of its freight-house switches and already has a new roof on one of the great freight-houses. One end of the building was under roof while the ruins of the freight which had been stored in the other end was still blazing. The company is ready for freight business.

Insurance men are confident that the insurance will reach three million dollars. The aggregate loss will be double that sum. Subscriptions to the relief fund have reached $68,000. Among the large additions to it today was $1,000 from Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society. The citizens' relief committee is thoroughly organized and the homeless are being provided with the necessaries of life. The distribution of clothing to the needy will begin at once. Once 3,000 meal tickets were issued to-day and the eating-houses were crowded all day. Many of the homeless are being cared for by friends, and about six hundred are located in the third ward school-house, where beds and cots are provided.

Forty six acres of business and residence property valued at $6,000,000, were burned. An accurate count shows that there were 165 buildings burned and 378 families rendered homeless. Residents of the third ward, familiar with its population, say the families will average seven persons each. It is a conservative estimate to say there are 2,500 persons homeless. Four persons lost their lives.

One locomotive and about 400 cars belonging to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad were lost on the tracks. Many of them were empty and many were loaded. The only cargo that showed up after the fire had done its work was one of rubbard squashes. They came through without being totally destroyed, but they were exceedingly well done. In addition to the cars the freight-house and all its contents were reduced to a net result of four large black walls. It will be several days before the Northwestern can do more than guess at the extent of the damage it has suffered. The company has a blanket policy of $3,250,000 divided among 175 companies.

The total loss of insurance companies will be between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, as estimated up to noon Saturday by conservative insurance men. The total loss will be divided between nearly one hundred companies, a list of which is practically impossible to obtain at present.

The homeless people are all sheltered under hospitable roofs. Many were taken into private dwellings, while others sought shelter in the churches and the school-houses. Money for the relief of the sufferers are pouring in from all parts of the United States, and local business men are contributing liberally. Every one of the unfortunate people will be well cared for.

Several hundred business men met in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at the call of President Bacon, to adopt measures of relief. Within twenty minutes after subscriptions was called for, there was reported; P. D. Armour, Chicago, $5,000; Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Bank, $1,000; John L. Mitchell, $1,000; C. F. Ilsey, $1,000; Cudahy Bros., $500; Henry C. Payne, $1,000; J. H. Cook, Chicago, Chairman of the Illinois Republican Committee, $500; C. D. Nash, $500; Jeremiah Quinn, $500; F. P. Bacon, $1,000; St. John Cathedral, $500; Mr. Rosseau, $1,000; Democratic candidates in the county $5,000; Milwaukee Brewers Association $5,000; Captain Fred. Pabst, $1,000. Numerous other subscriptions in smaller amounts ran the total up to nearly $50,000.

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

Figures Showing a Remarkable Increase in Manufactures.

An examination of the Census returns for forty-five of the principal cities of the United States made at the Census Bureau shows that in 1890 there were employed in the manufacturing establishments of these cities 2,250,000 hands, who were paid $1,125,000,000 in wages, and that the value of the manufactured product of these establishments was $4,507,000,000.

In 1880 there were employed in all the manufacturing establishments throughout the whole United States, 2,700,000 hands, to whom was paid in wages the sum of $947,000,000, and the value of the manufactured product was $5,397,000,000. So that it appears that in 1890 the working people in only forty-five cities received no less than $180,000,000 more wages than did all the working people of the United States, in 1880, and that these forty-five cities alone employed nearly as many hands as all the United States ten years ago.

The census of 1880 showed 100 principal cities of the country gave employment to 60 per cent. of the labor of the country. At this ratio it is believed that the total number of hands employed in the United States will be between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000, nearly double the number employed in 1880.

FULLY A SCORE KILLED.

Wreck of an Express Train in England--Roasted to Death.

An appalling railway accident occurred near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, by which 20 persons were killed and a large number injured.

The express train which leaves Edinburgh every evening for London was running at full speed as it approached Thirsk, when ahead of it appeared a heavily-laden goods train. The engineer of the express train reversed his engine and put on the brakes, but the momentum of the heavy express was too great, and it dashed into the goods train, making a most terrible wreck.

To add to the horror the carriages caught fire and were destroyed. A large number of persons from nearby places were soon at the scene and did everything possible to extricate the dead and injured. The burning cars greatly hampered their efforts, but had it not been for their bravery the loss of life would have been much greater.

The scene at the wreck was pitiable. Some of the bodies taken out of the debris had been burned beyond all semblance to humanity. The clothing was destroyed and in some cases the jewelry worn had been melted by the intense heat. This will render the identification of the dead in some cases extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible.

A wrecking train was despatched to the scene as soon as the fact of the disaster became known. A number of physicians were carried to the wreck, and they at once devoted themselves to relieving the suffering of the injured.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

SARAH J. HADDON, a young woman of Columbia, tried to poison a married man named John R. Childs with whom she was in love, and then herself drank milk in which she had placed strychnine. The girl died in a few hours. The man was made ill, but recovered.

A HEAVILY laden lumber car broke away from workmen at Jeanesville and dashed down the main line of the Lehigh Valley Road. The express train was held up at Weatherly by telegraph and a collision averted.

AFTER five hours deliberation the jury in the case of Joseph Katz Martzik, accused at West Chester, of hanging Yanic Nowartarski, a dwarf, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

WHILE gunning near Kennet Square, the gun of Charles Preston, exploded, and the gun of Frederick Preston was accidentally discharged, both being fatally wounded.

JAMES MELARKY, of Ashland, was lodged in Pottsville jail to await the result of a stab wound inflicted by him on Patrick Flannery, his step-father.

THE village of Swarthmore will apply for a borough charter.

GENERAL SNOWDEN attended the trial of Private Iams's prosecution against the Tenth Regiment officers at Pittsburg. The prosecutor admitted his intentions to sue for damages in case of a conviction. A sensation was created by the arrest of one of the audience for applauding the report of a witness.

EDWARD CLARK, who in June assaulted little Ella Powers, at Jermyn, so brutally that she died, was stricken with remorse and returned to the scenes from Philadelphia where he had been hiding. Before being taken into custody he was attacked by a crowd of women headed by the mother of his victim.

IN June a body found near Plymouth was identified by Mrs. Amanda Mills, of Avondale, as that of her husband, who had disappeared, and it was by her burial. Now Mills has returned to his home and given his family a shock.

TWO hundred tobacco farmers met in Lancaster and organized "to protect home growers against foreign tobacco and, if found feasible, to establish experimental stations."

WAGES of miners and laborers in the Schuylkill region for the current months will be 8 per cent. above the $2.50 basis, an advance of 2 per cent.

THE meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Indiana adjourned to meet in Harrisburg in January.

LILLIE LIPPINCOTT, whose home is in Camden, died in Pittsburg from an overdose of laudanum.

AN Italian bootblack at Allentown has small-pox. The house he lived in and its thirty inhabitants have been quarantined.

PETER ANDROLSKY was shut in a chamber of Indian Ridge Colliery, Shenandoah, by a fall of coal, and thousands of tons of debris must be removed before he can be reached.

J. S. HEAGY, whose parents live a Lancaster, blew his brains out on a train when it arrived at Beatty station, where his bride was awaiting him.

R. B. PETTY, attorney for Sheriff McCleary of Allegheny, asked that D. R. Jones, a Homestead attorney, be summoned for making an incendiary speech to strikers.

EX-GOVERNOR HOYT had another attack of paralysis at his home at Wilkes-Barre, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

WILLIAM STARR was killed and David Ulinger fatally injured by the fall of a clay bank which they were undermining at Lancaster.

ADJUTANT GENERAL GREENLAND pronounces absurd a report that the National Guard is again needed at Homestead, and says the Governor has confidence in Sheriff McCleary's ability to preserve order.

CAPT. JOE CAVITT, an Ohio River pilot, struck Captain John Dripps, of a tug boat, with a spike pole, inflicting probably serious injuries.

PRESIDENT WM. WEIHE retired from the head of the Amalgamated Association and was succeeded by M. M. Garland. The directors presented Weihe with a testimonial.

THE Moses Taylor Hospital at Scranton, was opened for patients.

AT West Chester, Joseph Katzmartzik is on trial for hanging a Polish dwarf, Yantic Nowartarski.

THE Lehigh Presbytery's Women's Home Mission Society met at Pottsville in annual session.

ST. STEPHEN'S Reformed Church, at Pottstown, was guarded by policemen to prevent ex-Organist Koch and his choir from interfering in the services. They were escorted to the body of the church and endeavored to drown their rivals' voices in the singing.

SHERIFF MARTIN, of Beaver county, has been notified by the State authorities that the Beaver Falls mills will resume work this week and that he shall be prepared to swear in deputies to preserve order.

EDWARD C. SOTAR and Ella Cole, while walking on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track near Lehigh, Lackawanna county, were run down by an engine and killed.

FRANK AUCHENBOCH, aged 30, who wandered from his home in Porter Township, Schuylkill County, was found almost nude in a field near Loyalton, twenty miles away demented and in a pitiable plight.

REPRESENTATIVE finishers met at Pittsburg and organized a new union independent order of the Amalgamated Association, but to work in harmony with it.

REPRESENTATIVES of labor organizations on the Philadelphia & Reading system met at Easton, but nothing was given out except the statement that business pertaining to the benefit fund was transacted.

STEPHEN MARTINSKY, a Hungarian of Mahanoy City, was killed by being struck with a beer keg.

THE Reading Railroad's new branch from Harvey's Lake to Noxen was opened.

Francisco lost 2,500 buildings, valued at $17,000,000. In 1852 Hamburg had a fire which consumed 1,747 of the finest buildings in the city. It is hardly to be expected that any fire hereafter will burn more than those at Moscow and Chicago.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

JOHN DAWSON, a farmer, was struck by a train and killed at Northumberland, Pa.

AN epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Columbus, Indiana. There are now about 50 cases, and a number of persons have removed from the city.

THE Colorado river rose between eight and ten feet within one hour at Austin, Texas, causing much damage to cotton in the bottom lands and to other property.

ENOCH J. JONES, aged 50 years, was killed by an explosion of gas in the Murray shaft, at Wilkesbarre, Pa. He had been a miner for 40 years, and had been in 13 different accidents.

A PASSENGER train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway was wrecked near Philipsburg, Mo., and two of the trainmen were killed. Fourteen passengers were slightly injured.

A LOCOMOTIVE boiler exploded at Palos, on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Road, west of Birmingham, Alabama, and the engineer and fireman were blown to pieces.

GEORGE WOOD, a student at the Westinghouse Electric Company's Works at Pittsburg, was killed. While changing wires on a pole his hand came in contact with an electric light wire.

JACKSON TOMPKINS and Patrick Lavin, of Litchfield, Connecticut, were found dead in a field where they had been shucking corn. They are thought to have swallowed poison through some mistake.

BY a collision between a freight train and a working train on the Milwaukee Northern road, between Elkhart and Plymouth, in Wisconsin, Thomas Fitzgerald and Nick Ringle were killed. Four others were injured.

A CROWD, which had been attending a political meeting at Canton, Pa., was run into by a freight train, and Ellsworth Congdon and William Streeter, of East Troy, were killed, and J. J. Van Kirk was seriously injured. A band was playing and the people did not hear the train approach.

THE false work under construction for the Great Northern Railroad, across the Wenatchie river, Washington, collapsed, and a track machine, three cars, &c., were thrown sixty feet into the river below. Seven men were killed, five fatally injured and six others seriously injured.

THE Danville express on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad ran into a broken switch in Chicago and one of the coaches was thrown from the track. Mrs. William McDonald, of Chicago, was killed; Joseph J. J. Johnson was fatally injured, and 18 others were more or less seriously injured.

A SPARK from a blacksmith's anvil ignited a large can of giant powder and 100 pounds of dynamite at the sand quarries of I. N. Foust, near Hunsingoon, Pa., causing an explosion that was heard for miles. The shops and other buildings at the quarries were demolished and Foreman Levi Mundorf was killed.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 5 00	@ $	5 10
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70¼		73½
CORN—No. 2 White	45½		48½
Yellow	45		48
Ear Yellow per bri	2 00		2 10
OATS—Southern & Penn.	35		39
Western White	35		39
Mixed	34		36
RYE—No. 2	62		63
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50		15 00
Good to Prime	14 25		14 75
STRAW—Rye in car ids.	12 50		13 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@ $	95
No. 2	70		72½
PEAS—Standards	1 10		1 20
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 8½	@ $	8½
City Cows	4½		5
Southern No. 2	3¾		3½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—New Irish	$ 60	@ $	68
Va. Yellow	1 40		1 75
Yams	1 00		1 25
ONIONS	65		70
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—Shlds.	$ 7	@ $	8
Clear rib sides	8		8½
Bacon sides			10
Hams	12		12½
Mess Pork, per bar			13 50
LARD—Crude			9
Best refined			9¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 25	@ $	27
Under fine	23		24
Roll	18		19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11¾	@ $	11¾
N. Y. flats	11¾		11¾
Skim Cheese	7		9
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 23	@ $	24
North Carolina	21		24
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@ $	10
Old Roosters	25		30
Ducks, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 25	@ $	4 50
Good to Fair	3 87		4 25
SHEEP	4 00		4 25
Hogs	5 50		5 90
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75¾		76¼
RYE—Western	59		60
CORN—No. 2	50¼		50¾
OATS—No. 3	75		37½
BUTTER—State	22		25½
EGGS—State	21¼		21½
CHEESE—State	7¾		10½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72¾		73
CORN—No. 3	48¾		49
OATS—No 2	39		39½
BUTTER—State	26		29
EGGS—Penn. fst	22½		23

HERR FINCKEL, the Danish Inspector of South Greenland, who has never left his bleak domain for twenty-seven years, is an erect, dignified man, with snow white hair and mustache.

IF I WERE FAIR.

["Then she looked into her mirror."]

If I were fair!
If I had little hands and slender feet,
If to my cheeks the color rich and sweet
Came at a word, and faded at a frown;
If I had clinging curls of burnish'd brown;
If I had dreamy eyes aglow with smiles,
And graceful limbs and pretty girlish wiles—
If I were fair, Love would not turn aside;
Life's paths, so narrow, would be broad and wide,
If I were fair!

If I were fair,
Perhaps like other maidens I might hold
A true heart's store of tried and tested gold.
Love waits on Beauty, though sweet Love alone,
It seems to me, for aught might well atone.
But Beauty's charm is strong and Love obey
The mystic witchery of her shy ways.
If I were fair, my years would seem so few;
Life would unfold sweet pictures to my view
If I were fair!

If I were fair,
Perhaps the baby, with a scream of joy,
To clasp my neck would throw away its toy,
And hide its dimples in my shining hair,
Bewilder'd by the maze of glory there!
But now—oh! shadow of a young girl's face;
Uncolor'd lips that Pain's cold fingers trace,
You will not blame the child whose wee hands close,
Not on the blighted bud, but on the rose
So rich and fair.

If I were fair,
Oh! just a little fair, with some soft touch
About my face to glorify it much!
If no one shunn'd my presence, or my kiss,
My heart would almost break beneath its bliss,
'Tis said each pilgrim shall attain his goal,
And perfect light shall flood each blinded soul,
When day's flush merges into sunset's bars,
And night is here. And then beyond the stars
I shall be fair!

—[Edith Rutter, in The Spectator.

A BROKEN COMPACT.

BY ISABEL HOLMES.

"I said I wouldn't be fooled by a woman the second time, and I mean to stand by my resolution," Eric Fleming said, with emphasis.

He was scrutinizing a young woman's photograph closely, by the lamp-light, which filtered softly through a pink globe, filling the room with a dreamy mellow radiance, that inclined a man to sentiment, in spite of himself.

"She's not exactly pretty," he repeated musingly, "but she's what is infinitely more dangerous to a man's peace, she's magnetic. It's these women magnets who play the deuce with us. Mere beauty of feature doesn't count for much in the long run. She looks high principled. Pshaw! Didn't I think Maude had principle, and didn't I prove her to be the veriest double-faced creature who ever wheedled a man into believing in her?"

Eric had known Clara Raymond for six months or more. He had paid her a good deal of attention in the non-committal fashion which men are apt to flatter themselves compromises no one. "Let us be good comrades," he had said to her, and she had given him her hand frankly, and consented.

The face in the picture, as seen in the mellow light, was rather striking and pleasing, while it held the unreadable quality in a large degree. There was the low, broad forehead with wavy hair combed back from it, the rather strong nose, and the mouth which puzzled you by its mixture of strength and tenderness. You were sure it could be kind, you were not sure but it could be cruel in its strength. The laughing eyes were reassuring, but the next moment attention was drawn back to the mouth, and strong, rounded chin. Here, you felt, was the keynote of the character.

It was plain that the face was an interesting one to Eric Fleming. It did not need a very shrewd observer of human nature to see that he had already passed the boundaries of good comradeship in his relations with this woman friend. The exclamation which begins this story was an assumption of bravado. He had begun to feel the ground under him shaky. The bitterness of his experience with Maude was still rankling, and he felt the need of bracing himself against the insidious approaches of another passion.

Eric was one of those large, good-hearted fellows, who usually begin life idealizing women, and who are apt to cut their wisdom teeth rather painfully, while learning discrimination in regard to the inconsistent sex. He was clear-headed on most matters, but he was obtuse in spiritual perception, in common with a greater number of men than is commonly suspected. He was, therefore, incapable of understanding the fine shadings and gradations of feminine character.

Eric was making a big blunder at present. To use a homely saying he was putting Maude and Clara in the same peck measure. Maude had been one of those pretty, bewitching, frivolous creatures, who take a man's heart by storm, and marry him if they will to do so.

Claro Raymond, on the contrary, was a strong, womanly character, with many reserves in store to surprise the man who should be fortunate enough to win a place in her regard. Eric was attracted by her strongly, yet she seemed sometimes to repel him. Lately there had been a falling off in her frank friendliness. He advanced in proportion as she seemed to recede. And yet she had no intention of feigning indifference in order to lead him a chase. She was merely following the instinct of self-preservation. She was guarding herself from crossing a safe boundary. Danger was not likely to result to either from over-precipitation.

As time wore on, Eric began to find that his attachment was of an altogether different nature from that he had felt for Maude. A singular soothing influence seemed to float out from Clara when he was with her, and enfold him like a garment. Alone and apart from her he tried to analyze his feelings. He put an embargo upon himself. His experience had developed in him a stern self-repression.

One evening after an hour's solitary reflection on the situation, he sat down and wrote:

"Resolved.—That I will not speak of love to Clara Raymond until three years from my first meeting with her have elapsed. If at that period we are still good comrades, I will ask her to marry me."

He enclosed the paper in an envelope, sealed it, and wrote across the back: "Compact with myself, to be kept until Oct. 16, 1890."

Two years had passed. Clara Raymond had just returned from a short season abroad, on one of the staunch and safe Cunarders.

One bright crisp morning she paid a visit to the Art Museum in Copley Square. She wanted to inspect some copies of Grecian statuettes and groups, the originals of which she had seen in the British Museum.

A few visitors were coming and going through the doors of the museum, but Clara did not see any of her own acquaintance. She was looking well, but there was a pensive expression in her brown eyes. Eric had called to see her the evening before. His manner had puzzled her. He had no longer the free, hearty friendliness of their earlier acquaintance. He had greeted her with manifest pleasure shining in his eyes, and afterwards made his adieus in a cold, constrained manner. She wondered if the publishing firm in which he was a junior partner, was embarrassed. He had talked of his short trip to the Pacific coast in disjointed sentences.

He had acted his part bunglingly. It is not easy for a big heart to stay its genial currents.

There was a troubled undercurrent in Clara's thought, as she passed through the rooms slowly. She lingered some time in the Egyptian room, amid the mummies, scarabs, fragments of sculpture, hieroglyphics, and all the sacred relics of past civilization, torn by profane hands from their resting-places. She wondered what was the history of the princess whose face and form were pictured in the glass case. She fancied the spirits of these mummified bodies wandering back at last to be re-united with them, only to find that the sacred tombs had been despoiled of their silent inmates.

Clara found her way into one of the Greek rooms. As she stood studying a statuette of Hercules with the golden apples in his hand, she heard familiar voices. They were the voices of women. She turned to see them, but they were hidden from her view behind some tall marble figures.

"I have known him for years," one voice was saying. "He isn't the kind of man to love a second time. That Maude Blanchard was a little idiot. She threw Eric over for a handsome dissipated creature. She has probably begun already to harvest her regrets."

Clara would scorn to be a listener, yet the name of Eric seemed to root her to the spot.

"No doubt of that," returned the other. "What do you think of his attentions to Miss Raymond?"

"I think he is acting wrongly. A man has no right to win a girl's love unless he can return it. I have seen them together, and I know that she has become strongly attached to him. But he—will never get beyond friendship, and he'll keep other men away. He doesn't know that he is selfish. He doesn't realize that he is wronging anybody."

Clara's face had by this time grown white as the statues around her. She managed to move softly beyond the reach of their voices. One she did not recognize, the other was that of Mrs. Mansfield, one of her friends, though by no means an intimate.

Clara was conscious that a sting had been planted in her breast. One sentence seemed to separate from the others, and pound loudly upon her ear-drum. "I have seen them together, and I know she has become strongly attached to him." Her pride was in arms. She had been giving love for an ordinary friendship, and all her world was talking about it! She was receiving ridicule and pity,—not sympathy, but the intolerable pity which was an insult to her womanhood.

She had known of Maude Blanchard, but the knowledge had made little impression upon her. She had not thought of love in the first place. It had stolen upon her insidiously. In fact she had only just been revealed to herself, and the revelation had been a shock. He had said "comradeship," and she had accepted the compact. He had been fair enough. But she—she had failed to guard herself against giving an unsought love, and was now face to face with confusion. Yes; now she understood his peculiar manner towards her. He had detected her liking and was trying to prevent its growth.

With a tempest in her breast, Clara moved around mechanically among the white figures which still seemed instinct with the grand passions of long ago. The strong lines around her mouth were hardening. She got out of the building as quickly as possible. She did not want to encounter Mrs. Mansfield.

It was three months later. Eric was again sitting in his room, studying Clara's face in the pink radiance.

He was trying to fathom the subtle change which had overtaken her. While continuing the easy conditions of friendship, she had managed to put an infinite distance between them. She did not seem lovable, as once. A certain hardness in speech and manner frequently jarred upon him. But this hardness melted into geniality, he could see, when she talked with Henry Nash or Fred Roberts. With them and others she was smiling, radiant.

He could not know her struggle. She was stamping out her love slowly but surely, with all the strength of her proud nature, and at the same time striving to save herself from growing bitter. In time she should be able to treat Eric more kindly—when she had conquered herself.

"He might almost sympathize with me," she thought, "since he has been through the same experience."

"I suppose she is heartless as Maude if the truth was known," Eric thought bitterly, as he put down the picture and began to walk off his disturbance.

There was a rap at the door. He opened it.

There stood Henry Nash.

"Good evening."

"Ah, good evening. Come in; have a chair."

"In the doldrums?" asked Nash, as he sat down, with a glance at Eric's moody countenance.

"Why, no," said Eric slowly, resuming his seat, and slipping Clara's picture under a pile of papers, a movement which did not escape the eye of his caller.

"I've seen you with a happier phiz," remarked Nash, as he took up a volume of Shelley's poems and began to turn the leaves idly.

The two young men had been friends from boyhood. It was a union of dissimilar temperaments. "Well, I have felt happier in my life-time," asserted Eric.

"May I ask what is this document?" said Nash, as he came upon Eric's resolution between the leaves of Shelley.

He took up the envelope and read, "Compact with myself, to be kept until Oct. 16, 1890.

"O, that's a private matter between myself and me," returned Eric, reaching out his hand for the missive.

Nash saw that he changed color.

"I'll wager it's a compact that is better broken than kept, come now," declared Nash.

"I don't know about that," Eric rejoined quickly.

"Does it relate to a woman?"

"Ye-es."

Nash's eyes shone keen enough to see through a milestone

"Excuse me. Whose picture have you got there under the papers?"

"Photograph? O, that's of Clara Raymond," said Eric carelessly enough, as he drew it from the hiding place.

"What did you put it out of sight for?"

"Out of sight? It was a purely mechanical movement on my part."

"You are in love with Clara Raymond," declared Nash, bluntly.

"Who says I am?" asked Eric, to gain time.

"I say so. I've been watching the game from the first."

"Then I wish you'd tell me exactly how the case stands on her side," remarked Eric.

"You would know yourself, if you weren't blinder than a bat. She has been fond of you, but she's weaning herself now as fast as possible."

Eric stared at him helplessly.

"How long do you expect a self-respecting woman to stand with her heart in her hand waiting for you to ask for it?" demanded Nash.

Eric still stared blankly. Then his eye fell upon the sealed compact. He took it up dubiously.

"Break it open!" exclaimed Nash.

Eric obeyed. Nash had the whip hand of him. He drew out the sheet of paper and handed it to the other.

"Shall I read it?" asked Nash.

"Yes, if you want to."

Nash's brows puckered over the resolution.

"This is a pretty piece of tomfoolery," he declared. "But keep the compact by all means. To be kept until October 16, 1890, nine months ahead. By that time Clara will be as far beyond your reach as the moon. She'll reject you, as you deserve, and you'll see at last what a one-sided, selfish specimen you really are."

Eric was kindling now. He caught the "document," and tore it in strips deliberately.

"Good," said Nash. "Now, if you want to win Clara Raymond, don't let grass grow under your feet."

* * * * * *

"But, Clara, I have loved you from the first. My profession of mere comradeship was a mask. I have lived only in your presence. But I have been deceived once. I feared to trust myself, or you. I meant to be true and wait."

"You meant to treat me as a child, to keep me on probation," she interrupted. "You compromised me in the eyes of the world. I was pitied as a woman who had given her heart to a man who cared nothing for her. Eric I may have loved you once, but I love you no longer. I have outgrown my weakness. But we can be friends still."

Without a word he turned and left her.

And so these kindred spirits, misguided, the one by suspicion the other by pride, went separate ways.

Went separate ways, but not for a lifetime. Two years later they met in a scene of death and disaster. There had been a frightful railway accident. Passenger cars were heaped up at the foot of a steep embankment. The engine's red, angry eye glared through the star-lit gloom upon the men and women struggling amid the wreck, and crying helplessly over their dead.

Clara was among the uninjured. She had not been even stunned, and now felt marvellously clear-headed as she walked around trying to infuse courage into the panic-stricken. Suddenly she came upon Eric Fleming. His face showed white and death-like by the light of that pitiless red eye. He was pinned down in the wreck so that he could not move a muscle.

"We are both here, it seems," he said with a weak smile, as she stopped before him.

"And one of us is a prisoner," she rejoined in a cheerful tone, though her heart was heavy. "Can you not move at all?"

"No. I think my arm is broken, and I cannot breathe easy in this position. Still, I am much better off than many others. If they would only move these things off, I could—"

"I am pretty strong," she interrupted. "Perhaps I can help you—"

She stopped suddenly with a strange look in her eyes. A fire had kindled from the engine. The flames were already leaping toward her.

Clara wonders to this day at the strength which came upon her. She moved the wrecked sections of the car around him, sufficiently to extricate and drag him to the brookside beyond the reach of danger. By that time he had fainted from the pain of his shattered arm. She bathed his face with water and he revived presently to see her standing over him. He could feel that strong, soothing influence outflowing from her toward him, as in the long ago. It was bracing. It gave him strength to rise above his pain.

"You have saved my life," he said. "My arm will be all right after a while."

"But you will suffer a great deal of pain, first," she suggested.

"Yes, but if I might hope that the wall is broken down between us—" he began, wistfully.

"You may hope," she said softly. And then they heard the ambulance coming.—[Yankee Blade.

Monster Prehistoric Tides.

At present the moon is 240,000 miles away from our globe; but there was a time when it was only one-sixth part of that distance away, or, say about 40,000 miles away. That time must of a necessity have corresponded to some great terrestrial geological epoch; probably it was at the time when the eozoon lived. The object of this "note," however, is not to speculate on the remoteness of the time, but on the powerful effects our "silver sister world" must have had on this earth, its waters and its atmosphere. At the present time the average height of the tides the world over is only about three feet; in the far away time alluded to (when the moon was only 40,000 miles away) they were 216 times as high as at present, or 648 feet in height. Such a tide as that would wash St. Louis off the face of the earth, throw a flood of sea water sixty-one feet high on the Chicago waterworks tower and drown out almost every place of importance in the United States. Three-quarter tide would leave but a few of the tallest chimneys and spires in St. Louis above water and a full tide would run well up into the pineries of Canada. But this would only last for a few hours at a time; in less than five hours the whole of this vast flood would have retreated. Not only would it leave Missouri and all of the remainder of the United States high and dry, but would probably drain the Gulf of Mexico and leave a gravel and shell paved path from the mouth of the Mississippi to Cuba and Jamaica. A few "dry" hours would pass and then the whole land would again be inundated, only to soon be abandoned.

These mighty tides are the gifts which modern astronomers have made to the working machinery of the modern geologist. Who can doubt that they constituted a terrific power while aiding in the work of stratification?—[St. Louis Republic.

Cheapest Light in the World.

It is said by those who have experimented with them that the light given by the fireflies of Cuba is the "cheapest" in the world, produced, that is to say, with the least heat and the smallest expenditure of energy; and that a successful imitation of it would prove to be a most profitable substitute for gas and electricity. The insects are beetles two inches long and belong to the family of "snapping bugs," so called because when one of them is laid on its back it snaps itself into the air with a clinking sound.

The secret of the light this firefly gives is as yet undiscovered. Apparently it is connected in some way with the mysterious phenomenon of life, and chemists and physicians have sought in vain to explain its origin. On each side of the animal's thorax is a luminous membranous spot, and these flash at intervals so that the Cubans put a dozen of the insects in a case together, and so obtain a continuous illumination bright enough to read by. This light is accompanied by no perceptible heat, and is seemingly produced with almost no expenditure of energy. How great an improvement it represents upon all known artificial lights can be imagined when it is stated that in candlelight, lamplight or gaslight the waste is more than 99 per cent. In other words, if they could be so obtained as not to throw anything away, they would give nearly one hundred times the illumination which they do afford. Even the electric light is mostly wasted.

Average Life of Ships.

The Maritime Register publishes a statement recently made by Robert Thompson, president of the Northeast Coast Engineers and Shipbuilders' Association (English), which says that the average life of an American-built ship is eighteen years. The life of an Italian built vessel is placed at twenty seven years. This comparison, the journal says, will startle many shipping people and some may dispute its correctness. It is shown that the conditions upon which the comparison between the two was made have greatly changed and the table has little value now.

In the new merchant marine which is being built up in this country steel and iron largely take the place of wood, and as Americans rank high as expert ship builders, it is quite likely that the new vessels will be found to be equal in all respects to those built in foreign yards.

The average life of the ships of other nations is given in the table. Those of France are placed at twenty years, the Dutch twenty-two, German twenty-five, and British twenty-six.

How Hindoos Bathe.

An interesting sight at Benares, the sacred city of the Hindoos, is the bathing ghats. For miles along the left bank of the river are from fifty to a hundred steps or terraces that lead from the Hindoo palaces and temples down into the water. Here every morning at sunrise, summer and winter, are thousands upon thousands of bathers and worshipers. They reach the water's edge facing the rising sun, disrobe, pray, bathe, go through many strange, cabalistic contortions and give many curious signs in worshiping their great gods. All is done with the utmost decorum, modesty and sincerity. Here they wash their clothing, oil their hair and their bodies with cocoanut or flaxseed or palm oil, put on dry clothing and go away with a pot of the sacred water on their heads as happy and contented as possible. As we ride by boat in the early morning up and down the miles of bathing ghats we wonder whence came this curious custom. But when we remember that the Egyptians and Assyrians did the same thing over 3,000 years ago; that the old Persians and Peruvians and even the ancient Mexicans did the same, that the Mohammedans do the same, that the Jews immersed in the sacred Jordan, and that our Christian believers use water either by immersion or sprinkling with the holiest rites, we can but wonder if the world adopted its religious ceremonials with water from one of the oldest people on earth, the good people of Benares.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Their Manufacture and the Ships from Which They Are Laid.

The manufacture of submarine cables has until quite lately never reached a large scale in any country except England. Some years ago Messrs. Pirelli established factories at Spezzia and Milan, Italy, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of submarine cables, and with the assistance of the Italian Government they have laid a few short cables in the Mediterranean, but they have never had an opportunity of carrying out any really important cable-laying work. When, in 1889, the French Government insisted on assuming control of the telephone, and bought out the Paris Telephone Company, the latter, which had already begun to dabble in submarine telegraph enterprises, decided to invest its capital in a submarine cable factory. Work on this was begun in 1890, and last summer a full fledged submarine cable factory was inaugurated at Calais. The company has orders for a considerable amount of cable, and expects in future to do all the work that the French Government may require. In America, although submarine cables of great excellence have been made for many years by such firms as the Bishop Gutta Percha Company and A. G. Day, these have only been in comparatively short lengths, for river and harbor crossings. To the Bishop Gutta Percha Company, I believe, belongs the honor of being the only American manufacturer that has ever shipped a submarine cable abroad.

A word or two is now in place about the ships from which cables are laid and repaired. In 1865 the Great Eastern was the only vessel afloat that could ship the entire Atlantic cable. She took it all on board with ease, and could have managed another had it been necessary. The capacity of the Great Eastern, which magnificent failure, by the way, was lately disposed of for old metal, was 20,000 tons. To-day there are three or four completely equipped telegraph steamers of about one-quarter the tonnage of the disintegrated leviathan which are easily capable of laying an Atlantic cable in a single voyage. The fleet of cable ships to-day numbers about forty vessels, ranging in size from a few hundred tons up to five thousand. The majority of these electro mechanical crafts are repairing ships belonging to the various telegraph companies and government administrations which own submarine cables. These repairing ships are stationed at points of vantage along the great lines of cable communication, ready to steam off at a moment's notice to the locality of any fault or break that may occur. The construction companies own between them some ten or twelve ships, most of them large vessels of several thousand tons burden with one or two smaller and more nimble steamers that do useful service in surveying, as consorts for their more bulky sister ships, and for laying short cables.

The two largest ships, the Silvertown and the Faraday, were both designed for cable-laying purposes. The first named vessel is provided with most enormous tanks, measuring fifty-three feet in diameter by thirty feet deep. She has a larger carrying capacity than any other telegraph steamer afloat. On one expedition she sailed from the Thames with nearly 2,400 miles of cable, weighing 4,880 tons, and a considerable quantity of coal, of which very necessary commodity she has accommodation for upward of 2,300 tons. The large tanks of the Silvertown enable her to pay out cable at a very high rate of speed, such huge coils unwinding very readily. The Faraday was designed by the late Sir William Siemens especially for submarine cable laying. She was built the same fore and aft, and is provided with a rudder at the stem as well as at the stern; it was thought that this arrangement would greatly facilitate maneuvering when the ship was engaged in some of the more delicate operations incident to cable laying that require very careful handling of the vessel, but as a matter of fact the peculiar build of the Faraday has not been found of any particular benefit in this respect.—[Electricity.

Origin of Camp-Meetings.

In the latter part of 1799 two brothers, John and William Magee, the former a Methodist preacher and the latter a Presbyterian, started on a missionary tour in Kentucky. Their first labors were in a Presbyterian church on Red River, where remarkable results attended their efforts and created intense religious excitement and interest. Their next meeting was on Muddy River, where many families from a distance came in wagons and camped in the woods. Another meeting was held on what was called the Ridge, which was also attended by great crowds who came from miles around. These services were continued and extended, with similar results, the Presbyterians and Methodists directing and conducting them. At one of these meetings in Kentucky it is stated there were present 20,000 people. The Presbyterians gradually retired from the field, while the Methodists carried the meetings to all parts of the country. Since then other denominations have adopted them.—[Detroit Free Press.

Ninety Million Tons of Rock Salt.

A mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, compact rock salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, La., is one of the natural wonders of the world. How this island ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific, the scenery being beautiful and varied. In the center of the island, which is the only solid spot in the vast expanse of sea marsh, which extends for miles in all directions, rises Salt Peak, the largest body of exposed rock salt in the world. Having never been surveyed, its exact extent is, as yet, unknown; however, those who have visited the locality say that there is not less than 90,000,000 tons of pure crystal salt in sight. It is needless to add that the dazzling clearness of Salt Peak is in striking contrast to the somber lagoons, bayous, and salt marshes which surround it on all sides.

AN ANIMAL HOSPITAL.

Full-Fledged Retreat for Horses, Dogs, Cows and Cats.

Instead of the marble busts of the fathers of medicine which ordinarily adorn the corridors of medical colleges and hospitals, a row of the skulls of beasts, some of which are rarely seen, greets the visitor who enters the Brooklyn Veterinary Hospital.

This hospital is indeed one of the most interesting places in Brooklyn. It has been located in Nevins street, near Fulton, for eighteen years, or since it was organized. The building is not a pretentious structure, but it is fitted up to meet any demands that may be made upon it. The hospital is public and a poor man's animal will receive as much attention there as will that of a rich man. The treatment is free, except in rare cases. Every kind of living creature outside the pale of humanity will be received and treated within its doors.

A passage leads into the main room, large, light and airy, where most of the work is done. Stalls line each side. Slings, block and tackle and all sorts of mechanical appliances are placed in different parts of the room for handling horses and large animals.

There is an interesting cabinet at the end of the room which it is claimed contains the finest collection of intestinal calculi to be found in America. These stones, which have been taken from various kinds of animals, weigh from a few grains to several pounds. They are of all shapes, and some are as symmetrical as a billiard ball.

All the surgical operations are performed on the main floor. Broken legs are set and other surgical work is carried on as in any large hospital. If a horse is too weak to stand alone and it is necessary to keep him up, a sling of wide bands is passed around him. All pulmonary diseases are kept on this floor, but no infectious diseases are treated in the hospital.

The lower floor is reached by an incline. Stalls are on this floor also, and there is a large number of kennels for dogs and cages for cats and smaller animals. An incline passes from this floor down to another, which resembles it.

Emergency cases are treated as in other hospitals. The Bergh Society has two ambulances, a large and a small one. Both are painted a bright vermilion and have the seal of the society reproduced on the sides, with the words, "Ambulance for Disabled Animals."

The larger ambulance is for horses and cows. It is built very near the ground and resembles a huge box. It is provided with a windlass and tackle by which animals are easily put into it. The smaller ambulance resembles the delivery-wagon of some large dry-goods house. It is used for small animals, like cats and dogs.

If a horse is injured in the street, or any other animal needs medical or surgical assistance, the Society will, if notified, send an ambulance immediately and the injured animal will be taken to the place designated by its owner, or to the Veterinary Hospital. There it will be received and cared for just as a person would be treated at any hospital.

From 400 to 600 horses and from 200 to 300 dogs are looked after at this institution in a month. No accurate account of the number of cats and smaller animals is kept. Hundreds of them are taken there every year to be humanely killed.

Freaks of the Canaries.

"I think one of the most interesting groups of islands in the world is the Canaries," said Arthur P. Dixon, who was entertaining some friends at the Southern with an account of his recently completed voyage around the world, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "They are about fifty to 100 miles from the African coast, and possess a delightful climate. They are supposed to be the Fortunate Islands of the ancients. Teneriffe, the largest of the group, is sixty miles long and thirty broad. In the middle of the broadest part rises the well known peak. The natives call it Picode Teyede. It has a double top, the highest being more than 12,000 and the lowest nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

"Snow remains on the peaks for about four months in the year. Very near the top of the highest peak is a great cavern where snow is preserved throughout the year. In the summer a very curious spectacle may be witnessed in the Canaries. The northeast wind, which blows from ten A. M. to five P. M., produces a dense stratum of sea cloud, whose lower surface is about 4,000 feet above the sea. Below this is another distinct stratum, perhaps 500 feet thick, the lower surface being from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. Between these strata is a gap of 1,500 to 2000 feet, through which people approaching or leaving the islands may obtain a glimpse of the mountains."

Nests of Humming-birds.

The nests of humming-birds are among the most beautiful examples of avian architecture. They are usually made very compact, most of them cup-shaped or turban-shaped, the materials composing them being chiefly plant down, interwoven with and strengthened by spiders' webs, and often ornamented by an external mosaic of small lichens. Ordinarily the nest is saddled upon a twig, to which it is firmly bound by spiders' webs. The Hermits, however, fasten their little houses to the ends of long leaves at the extremities of tree-branches, so that the monkeys cannot get at them. Other species make nests resembling tiny hammocks, which are most ingeniously attached to the face of cliffs or rocks with spiders' webs. Some humming-birds, which live just below the snow-line of the Andes, hang their nests from tendrils, and, when one side of the small dwelling proves heavier than the other, a stone or piece of earth is adjusted as a weight to establish a balance. These winged pygmies exhibit a high degree of intelligence in concealing their nests, by making them of such forms or materials as will resemble natural excrescences of a branch, such as a knot or a pine-cone. The eggs laid are always two in number and immaculately white. Two brood are produced in a season.—[Boston Transcript.

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THE SIN OF LYING.

Rev. J. W. Riddle of the Union Baptist church, Pittsburg, began a series of sermons on "common Sin of the Day." The first discourse was on lying. It will be followed by sermons on swearing, drinking, stealing and gambling, and not paying what you honestly owe:

On the subject of lying, Rev. Riddle began by defining a lie a false statement made or repeated for the purpose of deceiving, and containing the elements of willful untruth and intended deception. In determining the vileness of the lie, the motive inspiring it and the amount of truth it has for a basis also enter. Rev. Riddle then said: "Of the many kinds of lies the blackest is the one which contains no truth whatever. They are the ones that probably do the least harm on account of this blankness, for little inquiry soon shows what unmitigated fabrications they are and they are dropped at once. The most dangerous lie is the one in which the liar succeeds in weaving enough of absolute fact to his fabrication to give it the appearance of truth. A person is guilty of lying when he conveys a false impression by withholding a part of the truth. It is also a lie to exaggerate or overcolor a statement.

"In all lying there is some motive by which the lie is prompted. It is true some folks seem to lie without any motive, but it is done through habit. One of the most fruitful motives is that of gain, which some merchants are guilty of when they say that cloth is all wool and a yard wide when it is only three-fourths wool and barely 34 inches wide. Another is the motive of malice and hatred, and lying from such a motive is the vilest kind. Then we have the motive of covering up other sins caused by the fear of exposure or punishment. We must then decide if a person's motive be to ruin a soul, blacken a character or reputation or damage another's influence, that it is a lie of the wort stamp. If it be to cover up other sins, to exalt a person in public estimation, it is little better. If it is to shield a wretched mortal from the violence of a cruel mob, or protect a helpless child from the fury of an angry parent, the lie might seem excusable. There is, however, no conceivable motive which can justify the telling of a single falsehood. We cannot do evil that good may come. We must do right though the heavens fall."

The fact that the nations of continental Europe have eighteen Million trained soldiers under arms is not an encouraging sign of the times, and it is also a rather grim travesty upon the genuiness of the religion which the rulers of those nations profess. Nor are they contented with things as they are. At the present monment the people of Germany are excited over the decision of the government officials to make another large addition to the army, the reason being that France has now a larger number of men enrolled. The coming week will doubtless witness an exciting struggle between the emperor and the reichstag. There is no reason to believe that war between any of the rival nations of the continent is near, save in the fact that their present inflammable temper is liable to lead to an outbreak at any time, and the additional fact that they cannot keep up the present situation many months. They must either fight or disarm or face rebellion. It is a sorry spectacle and we may be thankful that the Atlantic separates us from them.

Arthur L. Thomas, the governor of Utah, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says that polygamy in the Territory is on the decline. He says he does not believe that any polygamous marriages have taken place during the year with the consent or permission of the Mormon leaders, and it is his conviction that there is a sincere intention on the part of Mormon people not to approve or sanction polygamous marriages in the future. He says it is to be regretted that the sincerity of a whole people seeking to accomplish a great reform should be placed under suspicion by the acts of a few, but such is the case. It is sure to be some time, and may be years before the practice of unlawful cohabitation will entirely cease.

Bismarck is making trouble again for the German emperor, and the latter is apparently considerably annoyed at the old man's strictures on the government policy. William would probably give a good deal for some effective way of putting a quietus on the exchancellor—a way that would be within the pounds of lawful and humane treatment.

ANIMALS AND ALCOHOL.

A writer in a New York newspaper says that flies will gather on a half-drunken man, while a dozen sober men in the same room are ignored by the insects. If this is true the expression, "There are no flies on him," is more than a slangy figure of speech. It is a testimonial of sobriety. He says he has seen flies buzzing around a man sleepy with liquor. They alight on him, and imbibe alcoholic perspiration from his pores, apparently with great delight. When brused of they fall to the floor in a paralyzed condition, but soon recover and fly around in a zigzag fashion which indicates that the alcohol has gone to their heads. Later they return to the sleepy and boozy one, and fill up again.

This observer of flies' bibulous propensities says, moreover: "Many animals yield to the seduction of rum drinking, especially elephants, horses, cows and swine. Poultry, especially turkeys, will absorb the tempting drink till they tumble over in a leaden sleep, lying around as if dead, and utterly ignoring their accustomed roots. On awakening they stagger for a few moments and soon recover, but it is hours before they resumed their cheerful cackling."

It has been said that the term "beastly drunk" does injustice to the brute creation, but it would appear that there are occasions when it is applicable.

In the Iams Case.

The jury in the Iams case on Saturday, at Pittsburg, returned a verdict of "not guilty" as to both charges, but the defendants—Col's Hawkins and Streator—pay half the costs in the aggravated assault and battery case.

After the verdict had been rendered Col. Braddock arose and said: "In view of your honor's charge we ask that such portion of the verdict of the jury as places the cost on the defendants be set aside."

Judge Porter—Make your motion in writing and we will consider it. Had the costs been placed on them in the assault and battery we would unhesitatingly have stricken that part off. We don't mean to express an opinion as to what we will do, but it is proper that you file your motion.

The motion was put in writing, as the court suggested, and the court took the motion, but made no disposition of it, except to order it filed.

To Music Lovers.

The November number of *Brainard's Musical World* is out and contains besides a large amount of interesting reading matter, the following choice new music: "Amitie pour Amitie" for piano by Wm. Mason; "First Dream" Nocturne by Baumbach; and "On the Lagoon" Barcarolle by Ferber, three beautiful piano pieces, and "Bells of Seville" a charming song by W. H. Jude. Mailed for 15 cents or for 25 cents (cash or stamps) the publishers will this month mail three back numbers as samples, containing about $5.00 worth of choice music. No music lover can afford to do without the *World*, which is published monthly at $1.50 per annum. Address The S. Brainard's Sons Co. Chicago, Ill.

Ohio's Wheat Crop.

A special report issued by the State Board of Agriculture, based on information furnished by township correspondents, says the wheat product of the state for the past harvest is estimated at an average of fourteen bushels per acre, or a total for the state of 40,000,000 bushels, being short of last year's crop about 5,000,000 bushels. Last year the average product per acre was seventeen bushels, being one of the largest average yields since 1850. This year the increased acreage brings the total crop up to a fair, though not a full one for the state. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 bushels of the crop of last year are still in the producers' hands.

Centre county does better than Ohio on the average, we can count on fifteen bushels this year, and our ordinary average is sixteen to eighteen bushels. Ohio must do better farming.

The fleet and powerful Pennsylvania Railroad engine, with seven-foot drivers and four-foot truck wheels recently turned out from the Altoona shops has been sent back there in order that a few minor repairs may be made. It was run as far west as Galitzin on the Pittsburg division. The locomotive will do service on the New York division, and is expected to pull ten passenger cars over the ninety miles between Philadelphia and Jersey City in ninety minutes.

This is the greatest country for raising stock and therefore Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder has a large sale in the farming districts. Sold by all dealers for 25 cents per package.

It Is a Good Thing.

I say this for Pan-Tina: I have been in the drug business many years, and this is one of the most successful Cough remedies I have sold. A case in point, a neighbor, Mr. L. H. Nicodemus, had a chronic Cough of six years' standing, which no medicine would relieve. I recommended Pan-Tina, and its effect was magical. It is a good thing

J. ROSS MATEER, Altoona, Pa.

Pan-Tina is sold at 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Entitled to Confidence.

Mr. D. J. Murray, Druggist, should have the confidence of this community his calling is one of responsibility; very often precious lives are entrusted to his care; taking the agency for selling the celebrated Red Flag Oil should be a guarantee, it will do all that is claimed for it, and no remedy excels it for the quick cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and all bodily pain. Price 25 cts.

——Fine line Mens Overcoats. Can save 25 per cent. at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

Sixty Million Bushles of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,
Millheim, - - - - - - Pa.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

LYON & Co.

:—: ARE :—:

- IN EARNEST -

The very best thing out—500 Boy's Suits at $1.25. They are given away at that price.

—o—

Men's Winter Pants, strong and good, worth $2 elsewhere, we half give them away at $1 per pair.

—o—

The very place to buy Boys' Clothing is where you can find a big stock of good goods—no end to our line of Cheviots and Cassimere Suits, double breasted, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed. Price, look! $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, and 8.00.

—o—

Young man, come and see us when you want a stylish, nobby, elegant fitting suit. We have all the new things in clothing. Our stock is fresh and clean and we never before had such an attractive line. Price, from $5 to $25 a suit.

—o—

The greatest line of Dress Goods, Cheviots, Serges, etc. *Send for samples.*

—o—

We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies,' Misses, and Children's Winter Coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

—o—

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new Dress Goods. We have an immense line.

—o—

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a men's suit at $3.50, —a winter coat for $1.50 and $1.75.

—o—

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey Suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids and embroideried—$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00. All sizes, 3 years up.

—o—

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed, $5, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00. Plain of any sort and from $3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses' hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girl's reefers and long coats from $1.50 up.

—o—

Chenile table covers from $1.25 to $5. A beautiful line. Table scarfs by the hundreds.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - Pa.

Look To Your Interest!

I have been to Eastern cities, and have put forth special efforts in selecting the finest and best stock of Dry Goods, Groceries. Notions, etc., ever brought to this valley.

Boots, Shoes, Clothing & Ladies Coats, A SPECIALTY.

A large assortment of Wool Shirts, Underwear, Wool and Canton Flannels, from the cheapest to the best. Cold weather is coming, and you will want a nice carriage blanket for driving, a horse blanket for the horse, and a bed blanket while asleep. We have them in many styles and at prices that will convince you they are bargains.

Will only quote a few prices, but call and be convinced that we can and will save you money, on fall and winter goods, as you will notice by the following:

Grey Bed Blankets, per pair,	$1 00	Linen Damask,	32
" " "	2 10	Boy's Overcoats,	[3 00
White, " "	1 45	Youth's "	5 25
" " "	1 75	Men's "	8 25
Wool Horse Blankets, each,	1 35	Men's Heavy Overcoats,	5 75
Appleton Muslin, per yd.	07	Canton Flannel,	08
Gilt Edge " "	07	Ingrain Carpet,	25
Apron Gingham,	05	Stair Carpet,	18
Toweling, (good)	04½	Red Flannel, heavy,	40
Table Oilcloth, (best)	23	Ladies' Coats, @ 4 90, 7 00, 9 25, and $12.00.	

There is nothing that improves the appearance of a lady more than a Stylish Coat, We have novelties in this line that cannot be purchased elsewhere. In conclusion, you will find the stock complete, consisting of a line of goods such as you would expect in places like the bargain store.

C. P. LONG.

No Ifs or Ands!

When you purchase anything of us you receive actual value for money expended. You can return the goods at any time and have your money returned. We desire to merit your patronage, Our prices and manner of doing business with you is evidence of the fact.

FAUBLE'S,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - - - PA.

Deaths in the White House.

The death in the White House of Mrs. Harrison makes the second case in the history of the Executive Mansion in which the wife of the President has died there.

A little more than a half century ago, on September 10 1842, Letitia Christian Tyler, first wife of President John Tyler, died in the White House. She had entered it in delicate health, unable to perform the social duties of the place, but her death, nevertheless, came as a surprise and a shock to the country. The tolling of the church bells the following day announced her death. The funeral ceremonies took place in the East Room.

Two Presidents also have died in the White House. William Henry Harrison, the President's grandfather, ended his days there just one month after his inauguration.

Zachary Taylor, the old Mexican war hero, also died in the White House in July of the second year after his inauguration.

There have been a few other deaths in the historic building, of which deaths two were of members of the President's family circle. Lincoln's little boy "Tad" died there and so did Mr. Frederick Bent, Mrs. Grant's father.

During President Arthur's administration the call of death interrupted one of his New Year's Day receptions. While the reception was in progress the Hawaiian Minister suddenly fell and died in a very short time.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. The three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

Exports of Wheat From India Falling Off.

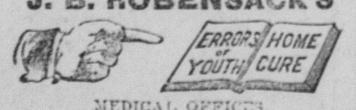
The *American Agriculturist* in its review of the wheat situation points out that the exports from India are falling off and that Russian wheat is being held for an advance. That the surplus for export from Australia, Asia and South America is very small. The world's reserve supply was by no means made up by last year's heavy yield in the United States, and the replenishing of these reserves accounts for our enormous exports and foreign market at present.

We trust, for the sake of our farmers, that this will have the effect to make prices better for our farmers in this country.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

DOCTOR

J. B. HOBENSACK'S



MEDICAL OFFICES,

206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa

Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without mineral poisons. The doctor's success is due to his life-long experience and study of these diseases, to his reliable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given to patients during treatment. A 40 years' reputation is your guarantee of success.

Consultation by mail a Specialty.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays 10 to 1 A. M. Private entrance for ladies. (Copyrighted.)

PATENTS

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

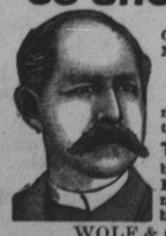
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

PASTOR KOENIGS' NERVE TONIC

TRADE MARK

Recommended as the Best. IX

LE MARS, Plymouth Co., Ia., May, 1889.

I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNHORST.

HICKMAN, Neb., October, 1890.

About four years ago our now 20-year old daughter had an epileptic fit after she had retired, and about a year later she had another such attack; we could hardly believe that she had this terrible disease, "Epilepsy," but when about three months later she again had a fit we were forced to believe the fact that the dreaded malady had fastened upon her, and as we supposed a disease without a known remedy. About this time we read about Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and we concluded to try a bottle. God be thanked, she is cured.

MR. and MRS. LESOING.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD DAY'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER

NEW TRADE-MARK

HAS NO RIVAL.

SOLD ONLY IN 1 Lb. PACKAGES

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup. I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her one more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave her the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine. Charles A. Thompseen. Des Moines, Iowa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises

o—o TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892, o—o

All that certain plantation situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., two miles east of Centre Hall, bounded by lands of Daniel Keller, James Runkle, Benjamin Arney, James P. Coburn, and G. W. Gingrich, containing

)—(110 ACRES AND 68 PERCHES)—(

more or less. The improvements consist of a two story frame house, large Swiss barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good spring on the land that never failed, and large cisterns at the buildings. There are about 5 acres of timber the balance is all good tillable land in a high state of cultivation. Buildings are all new.

Sale to commence at 1 30 p. m., when terms will be made known by MICHAEL MOYER.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oct6m

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the accounts of George W. Gance assignee of Jones Mull & Co., in trust and for the benefit of their creditors and of P. F. Bottorf committee of George Ard, lunatic have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and that unless exceptions thereto be filed on or before Tuesday the 29th day of Nov., 1892 the same will be confirmed. L. A SCHAEFFER.

Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Grossman, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator.

oct19-6t Tusseyville

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED an Auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Chester Munson, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Auditor.

oct27-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of November, 1892, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of November, the 28th day of November 1892, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1892, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER,

Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, A. D. 1892

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate:

All that certain lot or piece of ground on the Northern side of Presque Isle street, Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south 44 feet by Presqueisle street, on the west 94 feet by Eleventh street, or Calhoun street, on the north by an alley 44 feet, and on the east 94 feet by land of Robb Taylor, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by twenty-eight feet with a two-story kitchen addition with finished basement fourteen by fourteen feet.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Matilda Vaughn, Administrator of Henry Vaughn, dec'd

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate and lying in Union township Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Samuel Lannen, on the east by lands of William Resides and Harry Giste, on the south by land of James Flick and on the west by lands of David Ammerman, containing 76 acres and 44 perches. Thereon erected two dwelling houses, a barn and stable with necessary outbuildings. Two good springs of water and an orchard on the premises. About fifty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Spotts, Jr.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of William Mulbarger, on the east by lands of Joseph Strum on the south by lands of John Wagner and on the west by lands of Wm. Mulbarger, containing four acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of —— Deitwiler, on the east by lands of John Deitzel, on the south by lands of Melinda Fye, on the west by lands of —— Deitwiler, containing five acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a lime stone corner on line of lands of D. Fahinger, thence by land of James Runkle north 5 degrees east 11 3-10 perches to stone at side of public road, thence by public road south 57 degrees, east 8 7-10 perches, thence by same south 77 degrees, east 6 9-10 perches to stone, thence by lands of Franklin Wright south 15 degrees west 5 6-10 perches to stone, same south 85 degrees west 2 9-10 perches to stone, thence by land of D. F. Fahinger north 29½ degrees west 2 2 10 perches to stone, same south 81 degrees west 8 perches to place of beginning, containing 83 perches.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

ALSO

The following described tracts of land. *First tract* of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Hugh Hamilton, containing 216 acres and 16 perches. *Second tract* of land situate in Rush township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of William Daily, on the east by lands of Daniel Brenner, on the south by lands of Samuel Oustevert, and on the west by lands of Joseph Etwain, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Casper Lawrence. *Third tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Casper Lawrence, on the east by Owen Jordon, on the south by Jacob Slough, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Samuel Chestnut. *Fourth tract* situate in the county, township, and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, thence due west by William Beech 320 perches to stones, thence north 160 perches to post, thence by Joseph Pine, east 320 perches to stones, thence south 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 301 acres and 150 perches, surveyed in the warrantee name of George Primm, granted April 16th 1794. *Fifth tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid. Beginning at stones, thence by land of George Primm west 320 perches to a post, thence north 170 perches, thence east 320 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to the place of beginning, containing 321 acres and 58 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Joseph Primm dated April 15th, 1794. *Sixth tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid. Beginning at stones, thence by Joseph Primm, north 170 perches to stones, thence east 320 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to pine, thence west by Joseph Smith 32 perches to the beginning, containing 348 acres and 149 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Henry Primm dated April 15th, 1794. *Seventh tract* of land situate in the township of Snow Shoe, County and State aforesaid bounded on the north by Wallace Stewart, on the east by Patrick Moore on the south by D. Stewart, and on the west by Charles Kirk, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Robert Rainey.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Ross,

ALSO

All defendants right title and interest in and to the following described lot or piece of land situate in the township of Walker, County of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone corner at a lane on line of land of Adam Deckers estate, thence south 29 degrees east 15 2-10 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Daniel Harshberger, north 61¼ degrees east 4 75-100 perches to a stone corner, thence along line of John A. Stover north 29 degrees west 16 14-100 perches to a stone corner, thence along same south 54¼ degrees west 4 75-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 75 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Evers.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

W. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 1, 1892.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte

o—o SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1892, o—o

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate late of Samuel H. Stover, dec'd, to wit: The undivided one-half part in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa., containing

)—(124 ACRES AND 57 PERCHES,)—(

Also the undivided one-half part of all that certain tract of timber land situate in said township of Harris, containing

)—(11 ACRES AND 115 PERCHES)—(

The farm is located one and one-half miles from the railroad station at Oak Hall, where there is a grain market and stores. The famous "Blue Spring," the source of Spring creek, rises within five or six rods of the buildings, making it convenient for watering stock. A well of the purest water—never failing—is located near the house. There are two fine orchards on the property. The improvements are a two and one-half story

STONE DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN

50x85 feet, two wagon sheds, corn cribs and other outbuildings. The farm is what was formerly known as the Scheneberger Homestead. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS.—One-third in cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years thereafter: the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

FRANK B. STOVER,
Executor.

CLEMENT DALE, Atty.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the fourth Monday of November, 1892, under act of Assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th 1874 and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called St. Marks Lutheran church of Pleasant Gap, Pa. the character and object of which is to worship Almighty God according to the formula of the General Synod of the Evengelical Lutheran church of the United States of North America and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

JOHN KLINE,
Solicitor.

nov3-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John Farner, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. C. FARNER,
Executor
Potters Mills.

oct6-6t

——Cash paid for hides.—G. O. Benner.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy.

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission June 16 and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.26 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia, 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.23 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.26 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.			A M	P.M.	P M
2		5 50		Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20		Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30		Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35		Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45		Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00		Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08		Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43		Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53		Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01		Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10		Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 23	7 58	8 18		Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 03	8 24		Centre Hall	7 03	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32		Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37		Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42		Oak Hall	6 45	6 25	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46		Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53	8 28	8 51		Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00		Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04		Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10		Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 10.25 a m. 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

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NEARLY READY.

Present Condition of the World's Fair Grounds.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The Main Structures Are Practically Completed.

Some of the Foreign Buildings Are Also Well Under Way—Work on the Various State Edifices—A General Description of the Great Exposition as It Is Now and as It Will Be When Finished.

Jackson Park, the site of the World's Fair, is seven and a half miles south by east of the City Hall, Chicago. It embraces 633 acres, of which about one-fifth had been improved as a public pleasure park. No more beautiful or convenient site for a World's Fair could have been found in the world.

The waters of the lake have been let into a series of artificial lagoons, by which a complete tour of the grounds may be made in boats. Landscape gardeners have had almost carte blanche in the matter of decoration and have kept pace with the architects in making an entirely beautiful and artistic site beyond the anticipations of even the most enthusiastic Chicago Exposition boomer.

While work in general upon the Exposition Grounds has not progressed so far as was promised, it has progressed further than was anticipated, for the promise, says a Chicago correspondent of the New York Herald, is always greater than the performance in such enterprises. So far as the Exposition directors are concerned, they have fulfilled their promises to the best of their ability, and the grounds to-day are presentable.

To all intents and purposes the main buildings are completed, and were it necessary some of the exhibits could be placed in position now, this being particularly true of the Transportation, Horticultural and Fisheries buildings. It was the idea to have all the main structures completed by the time of the dedicatory ceremonies, but there have been delays, disappointments and mishaps and consequent non-performance, but the result is creditable. All the main buildings will be in condition in plenty of time to allow the exhibitors an opportunity to place their wares before the opening day.

As for the foreign Governments, none of them, outside of England, Germany, Japan and Hayti, have displayed any particular energy. The buildings of England and Germany are well under way; Hayti has the foundation of her building ready for the superstructure, while Japan has a large force of workmen, sent here by the Mikado, at work upon the temple in the centre of the wooded island situated in the lagoon, which is to be a permanent structure devoted to art and a Japanese ethnological exhibit, the whole to become the property of the city when the Exposition is over. This structure will cost $60,000 and will be surrounded by a Japanese landscape garden. It is apart from Japan's building for the display of her general products, but its cost will be defrayed from the $630,000 appropriated by the Japanese Empire.

The foreign buildings are to be grouped in the northeastern section of the grounds. England, Canada, Russia, Germany, Austria, Ceylon and France will face the lake and front upon the broad avenue running by the lake. France, situated the furthest north, will be located just to the east of the art palace eastern annex. Then, arranged along a beautiful avenue extending in a semicircle, reaching from the art palace to the Illinois State building, are the sites for the structures to be erected by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Hayti, Ceylon, Colombia, Nicaragua and Brazil. This avenue is nicely shaded, and more desirable sites for airy buildings could not be found. Those foreign buildings which do not command the lake front look upon the North Pond, which is connected with both the lake and lagoon. Spain and Italy are to construct their buildings to the north of the site selected by Turkey. Great piles of lumber and brick at present mark the sites of all the foreign buildings with the exception of those of England, Germany and Austria.

The space occupied by the foreign buildings, however, does not compare to that set apart for the structures of the forty-four States of the Union. Entering the main gate at Fifty-seventh street, a broad avenue extends directly to the lake. This is known as the avenue of the States. Upon it front the Nebraska, Minnesota, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine buildings. The most conspicuous of these structures is that erected by the Empire State, which is nearing completion. It is a beautiful building and one of which New Yorkers have reason to be proud. All the framework is in place, and most of the staff, or outer covering has been put on, but it will be some time before the house is ready for its finishing touches. It is as far advanced, however, as any of the State buildings.

Of the other buildings those of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which flank that of New York, stand conspicuous. The Pennsylvanians have not been idle, for their structure is complete, exteriorly, except the dome, which has not yet been covered with staff. These three structures face the beautiful art building, and the site is as fine as could have been selected. It will not take much work to finish the Massachusetts building on the outside. The Nebraska building is well along, while that of Minnesota is nearly done. As for Missouri, merely the framework is up, but there is plenty of time. Missouri started late. Maine's building is at the head or eastern end of the avenue, facing upon the lake. It is well along.

On the semi-circular avenue north of the avenue of States are located the buildings of North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The foundations for many of these are not yet laid, while others are well along. Kansas has a beautiful building, which is being carried forward to completion as rapidly as possible, while that of Arkansas is progressing favorably. That of Florida just now bears the appearance of an Egyptian temple. Montana has done well, the work being nearly completed. Utah has been slower, for merely the framework of her building is apparent.

West Virginia is building her house entirely of wood, using no staff, as in the case of the majority of other States, and the effect is rather pleasing. Maryland has her building nearly done, and it is a handsome one indeed. Delaware is almost hidden by the towering New York pile just to the south of it, but its house is well along. Rhode Island is located just to the north of Massachusetts, and could come into its house early in the winter if it wanted to. Iowa has an unusually handsome building next to the pavilion, and will command attention because of its happy location. Connecticut has a striking structure in yellow, Columbus' own color, and it will soon be ready for occupancy. New Hampshire's building has a rugged exterior which presents a pleasing contrast to its fellows on either side.

All these State buildings are in the extreme nothern end of the Park, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Just south of the latter and to the west and southwest of the art palace are the structures of South Dakota, Washington, Colorado, California, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. The latter is one of the largest buildings on the grounds, and is nearly done. It has a fine, large dome, which is one of the most conspicuous objects within the enclosure. California is putting up an immense building, but no progress further than the framework has yet been made. Enough has been done, however, to show that the Golden State will be well represented. Indiana has a striking structure, which is not yet completed, although it is well along. It is of unique design and of handsome proportions. Ohio has a lovely house, not so large as some others, but lager than the great majority. It will be well finished and cannot fail to attract attention. Colorado has lost little time and has her building nearly done. Michigan has merely frame work of her building up, which is about the state of things in the cases of Nevada and South Dakota. Washington, which will be well represented, owing to the lateness of the arrival of material, has but the foundation of her house laid.

Not much has been heard or said about the midway plaisance, but this promises to be a great feature of the Exposition next year, although an extra admission will be charged to see its features. This plaisance is a broad strip, one block wide, running from Jackson to Washington park, bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. Within this enclosure is to be the Dahomey village, the Austrian village, Indian village, American (aboriginal Indian) village, Chinese village and theatre, Morocco exhibits, Roman house, Algerian village, a street in Cairo, Moorish palace, a Turkish village, a German village, Dutch settlement, Japanese bazaar, the exhibit of Irish industries and the Persian concession, not to mention other numerous catchpenny devices at once strange and curious. Visitors to the Exposition proper will be admitted to the plaisance, but its wonders and curiosities can only be seen by the payment of an additional fee. Comparatively little work has been done upon these exhibits as yet.

Visitors to the grounds to-day are surprised at the general completeness of things for the progress made has been such as to show to the best advantage. The first object of attention naturally is the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, with its capacity for accommodating three hundred thousand people. There is much work to do upon it yet before it is completed, but it is work that can be done just as well during the winter as any other time. To the east of this vast structure and facing the lake the steam railway tracks yet remain, preventing the sodding of the grounds, as is the intention. As this railway will be a great benefit and accommodation to exhibitors it will probably not be taken away until the last moment.

To the west of the Manufacturers building as well as the north, which at present constitute the man entrances, the grounds are in beautiful condition. All the space surrounding the United States Government building has been soddet up, the roads nicely gravelled and levelled; the bridge across the north canal, connecting with the Electrical building, and the lagoon and north inlet, connecting the wooded island and the Fisheries building, are completed, and the vast crowds that come in from the West will have no difficulty in gaining entrance to the place where the exercise are held.

All around the Government building and the other structures facing the lagoon the landscape gardeners have been profitably busy with gratifying results. The roadways are in perfect condition and the beauty of the great white structures has been inexpressibly enhanced by their green surroundings.

A cursory glance at the grounds will serve to show what has been done and what yet remains to be completed. Many changes have been made since the first general plan of the Exposition buildings was drawn, conspicuous among which is the abandonment of the Casino at the end of the pier which runs out into Lake Michigan a distance of 2500 feet. The pier still remains, but the location of the Casino has been changed. At the opening of the basin a magnificent peristyle is being erected, at the south end of which is to be the Casino and at the north end a music hall. Work upon them is progressing rapidly, the staff covering being nearly in place.

At the east end of the basin facing the Administration building is the gigantic statue of the Republic, sixty feet in height. There is much to do in and around the basin, upon which front the Manufactures and Agriculture buildings. The pillars at the mouths of the south and north canals are not yet completed, and the staff facing for the embankments here has not yet been put in place. There have been many vexatious delays upon the Administration building also, and the decoration of the magnificent dome, which should have been completed by this time, has been but fairly begun.

Around Machinery Hall and its annex there is more or less incompleteness, but this does not matter so much. Machinery Hall is somewhat out of the way, and it is not necessary that it should be so far advanced as some of the other structures. Just north is the mammoth railroad station, work upon which is going on by night and day. Nevertheless railroad tracks come in here, which is the terminal point for a score of great trunk lines, which are to deposit their passengers in the Exposition grounds without first taking them to the city in case they do not care to go there.

Nothing of consequence remains to be done to the exterior of the Electrical, Mines and Mining, Transportation and Horticultural buildings. The Woman's building was finished long ago, and nothing now remains but the interior decorations. In the Horticultural building thousands of rare and costly plants, trees, shrubs and flowers from all parts of the world have been stored, ready for putting in place.

The extreme south end of the grounds is a scene of picturesque confusion. Here will be the stock exhibit, the agricultural implement exhibit, warehouses of various sorts, car houses, the landscape department, the Krupp gun works, the leather exhibits, the power house and miscellaneous structures devoted to all sorts of uses, some of which have been begun; others are on the way, while the foundations for some of them have not yet been laid. In all 125 buildings will be erected on the grounds, more than half of which, however, will be comparatively small.

The Main Buildings Described.

The imposing Government Building is a classic structure, bearing a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings in Washington. It was designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury Windrim and cost $400,000. The structure covers an area of 345 by 415 feet and is constructed of iron and glass. The central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is the leading architectural feature of the edifice. The allotments of space for the several departments is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500; Agriculture, 24,250; Interior, 24,000; Post Office, 9000; Fisheries, 20,000; Smithsonian Institution, balance of space.

The Horticultural Building is immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park and faces the lagoon. The structure is 998 feet long and has an extreme width of 250 feet, it cost $300,000, and was designed by W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each eighty-eight by 270 feet. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high. The building cost $300,000.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It is 1687 feet long by 787, and covers nearly thirty-one acres of ground. It is the largest building ever constructed under one roof. The style of architecture is Corinthian, and throughout the treatment is severely classic. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. The entrances are designed in the manner of triumphal arches. The building occupies the most conspicuous place on the grounds, facing the lake. The exterior of the structure is covered with "staff," which is treated so as to represent marble. The contract price was $1,700,000.

The Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture in the Grecian-Ionic style. It is oblong, 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and seventy feet high. The dome is sixty feet in diameter. Galleries sixty feet wide run around the entire building. C. B. Atwood was the architect. The building is located in the northern portion of the park, the south front facing the lagoon. This building cost $670,000.

For the accepted design of the Woman's Building Miss Sophia G. Hayden received a prize of $1000. The principal facade of the building has an extreme length of 400, the depth being one-half that distance. The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The building is incased with "staff," and will, when finished, be one of the most noticeable edifices on the grounds. The hanging gardens will be a unique and impressive feature of the center pavilion. The estimate for this building was $210,000, but the actual cost was reduced to $138,603.

The Hall of Mines and Mining is located at the southern extremity of the main lagoon, and is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide. The architect was S. S. Beman, of Chicago, who found in the Italian renaissance the inspiration for his magnificent creation. The entrances are on all four sides of the building. The galleries are twenty-five feet high and sixty feet wide. Richly decorated arcades lie between the main entrance and the pavilions. From a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level can be found a fine view of the lake. A feature of the construction of this building lies in the fact that the logias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the mining exhibit. They can be removed and sold at the close of the Exposition. The cost was $365,000.

The style of architecture of the Agricultural building is classic renaissance, and it is one of the most magnificent structures in the Exposition grounds. It stands near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by water. The building is 500 by 800 feet. The cornice line is sixty-five feet above grade. Mammoth Corinthian pillars, fifty feet high and five feet in diameter, are on either side of the main entrance. The pavilions are on each corner, with one in the center, the latter being 144 feet square. The main entrance is sixty-four feet wide. The glass dome is 130 feet high. Domes ninety-six feet high surround the corner pavilions. There has been expended on this building $620,000. The architects are McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, were the architects for the Machinery Hall. The magnificence of its appearance will strike all visitors to the Exposition. It measures 850 by 500 feet, and cost $1,250,000. The building is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior looks like three railroad train houses side by side. For the purpose of moving machinery an elevated traveling crane has been placed in each of the long naves.

The Transportation Building is one of a group of edifices forming the northern Architectural Court of the Exposition. It faces eastward and commands a view of the wooded island. The style of architecture is Romanesque, and its treatment is extremely refined and simple. The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas reliefs and mural paintings. The interior treatment of the structure is very much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 900 by 256 feet. The annex covers more ground than the main building. The edifice will cost $300,000. Its architects were Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago.

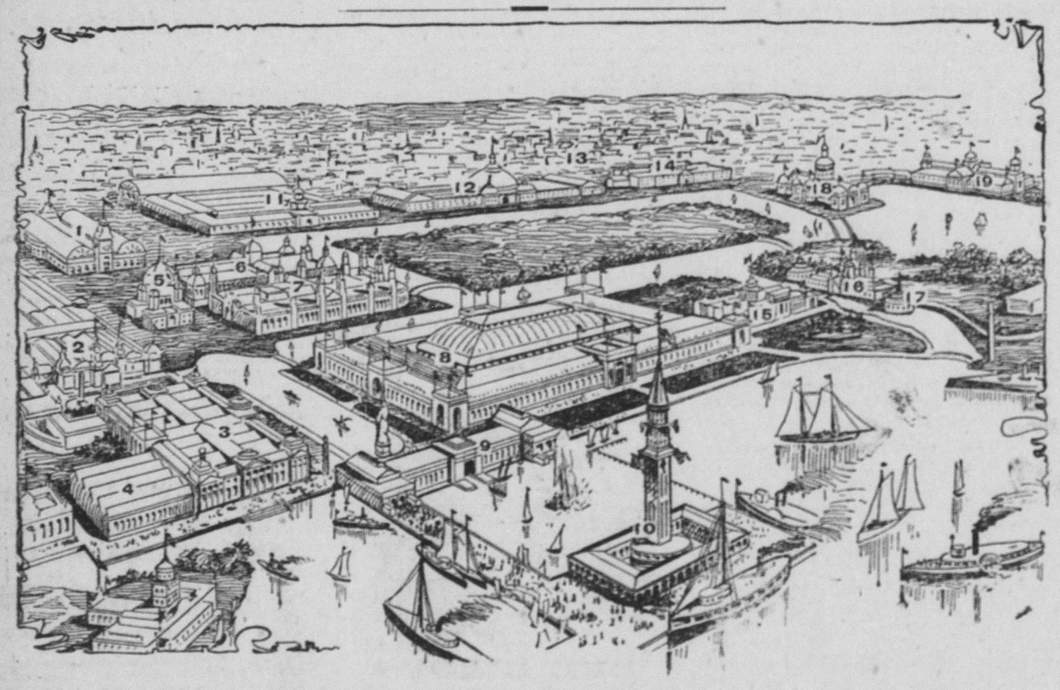
The Fisheries Building embraces a large central structure and two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either side by arcades. Its extreme length is 395 feet and the width 165 feet. The fisheries exhibit will be found in the central portion. The polygonal buildings will contain the angling exhibit and the aquaria. The architectural style of the edifice is Spanish-Romanesque. Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, has richly embellished the exterior of the building. Its cost has been about $225,000. The glass fronts of the aquaria have 3000 square feet of surface. The supply of sea water for the salt water fish will come from Wood's Holl, and will be transported in specially constructed cars.

The gem and crown of the Exhibition palaces is the Administration Building. The gilded dome of the lofty structure will be the most conspicuous object on the grounds. The edifice will cost $550,000. It was designed by Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects. It covers an area of 262 feet square and consists of four pavilions 82½ feet square. The great central dome is 120 feet in diameter and 275½ feet high. The general design of the building is in the style of the French renaissance, the first story being in the Doric order. The interior beauties of the structure exceed those of the exterior. In this structure will be located the offices of the Exposition management, press quarters, telegraph offices, etc.

The Electrical building is 345 feet wide and 690 feet long. It was designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, and cost $410,000. The east front is opposite the Manufactures building. The general scheme of the plan of the Electrical building is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The second story is composed of a series of galleries, the area of which is 118,546 square feet.

An army of 10,000 workingmen is now busily engaged in the final work of construction and beautifying the grounds, and it seems beyond doubt that everything will be in readiness for the opening on the first Monday of next May.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1—Railway Approach. 2—Machinery Hall, 17¼ Acres. 3—Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 4—Annex to Agriculture Building. 5—Administration Building. 6—Hall of Mines and Mining, 8¾ Acres. 7—Electrical Building, 9¾ Acres. 8—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 9—The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 10—Pier and Casino. 11—Transportation Exhibit, 18¾ Acres. 12—Horticultural Hall, 6½ Acres. 13—Villages of All Nations. 14—Woman's Building. 15—United States Government Building. 16—Fisheries Building and Deep-Sea Aquaria. 17—Life-Saving Station, etc. 18—Illinois State Building. 19—Galleries of Fine Arts.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CARL SCHURZ is a cultivated musician.

EX-SPEAKER REED is fifty-three years old.

QUEEN VICTORIA will spend the winter months in Italy.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has endowed thirteen libraries in Scotland.

GERMANY'S baby Princess has been christened Victoria Louise.

TENNYSON makes the list of burials in Westminster Abbey 1173.

THE late General Pope left an estate of $25,000 or $30,000 to his children.

THE new Duke of Sutherland's annual income will not fall short of $721,000.

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, was a singer in his youth and led a country choir

"BOB" BURDETTE, the humorist, is a deacon in the Baptist Church at his home, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN says there is nothing like a railway car for composing operatic melodies.

THE Duchess of Devonshire enjoys the reputation of being the only Duchess on record who has twice married a Duke.

MR. JUSTICE SHIRAS'S silk gown is made of twenty-one yards of the richest and most expensive silk, and was the gift of his fellow townsmen of Pittsburg.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM SWINTON, the well known author of the series of schoolbooks that bear his name, died suddenly in New York City a few nights ago. He died alone.

WHILE the Hon. Thomas Palmer was the United States Minister to Madrid he adopted a Spanish child as his son. The little fellow is said to be a fine specimen of Andalusian beauty.

A HANDSOME monument has been erected at Cherbourg, France, to the honor of Jean Francois Millet. It consists of a marble bust of the great artist, supported on a granite pedestal and surrounded by bronze figures.

IT is not generally known that Lord Tennyson was twice offered a Baronetcy and twice declined the honor. His elevation to the peerage was the first instance of literary merit alone having been rewarded with a patent of nobility.

THE estate left by the poet Whittier is much larger than was expected even by his most intimate friends. It is understood that his copyrights alone bring in now an income of $3500 a year, while the total value of his estate is placed at $120,000.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, Mass., the great believer in Ericsson as the true discoverer of America, has received from the King of Denmark the decoration of a Knight of the Royal Order of Dannebrog. This is a very ancient order of knighthood—it was founded in the middle ages—reserved for a score or two of persons of distinction.

WOMEN are lately joining the National Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in great numbers, and in several cities they have formed branches of their own in affiliation with the local unions instead of remaining members of the men's unions.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Japanese, who have recently set up a representative body resembling our Congress and the British Parliament, have already devised a practical method of getting rid of a great nuisance, which also is a darling of all legislative "filibusters." It is "lobby division," or "call of ayes and nays" that they have attacked, and the way is very simple; each member has at his desk an electric button, which communicates by wire with his name on a membership list, behind the speaker's desk, so the entire vote can be taken in a second, and announced as soon as counted; better still, the method gives no member an excuse to get up and talk against time when his name is called.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, the well-known citizen and merchant of Chicago, writes with enthusiasm of "Chicago's part in the World's Fair," in Scribner, in regard to the much-disputed question of the water-supply, he emphatically says: "The simple truth is that there will be no trouble with the water-supply next year, as there is none now; for Chicago has now and will have then what it has always had, except for a few brief intervals (which cannot now occur), the most favorable water-supply enjoyed by any of the great cities of the world."

STONE walls do not always make a prison for the convict. While Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has been confined for treason at Etampes, in France, he has invented a balloon that can be guided by the aeronaut. He has also devised a new fuse for shells used at sea and an apparatus for making inexpensive hydrogen gas for inflating balloons. Meantime Tobias F. Hudson, a prisoner in the Maryland penitentiary, has invented an improved socket for incandescent lamps and constructed a number of unique clocks, one of which, the Warden says, keeps better time than the expensive French clock in the prison.

THE Empress of Germany, who gave birth recently to her seventh child, is one of the youngest looking women of her age in Germany. Her color is excellent, and her cheeks are as rosy as those of a peasant girl. Although not strictly beautiful, she is a large fine-looking woman, with an expressive face, large blue eyes, a straight nose and an extremely winsome smile. In the ordinary sense of the term, she does not look aristocratic or majestic; but she is an ideal example of the German woman and mother. Her Majesty is now about thirty-three years old. She was a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, and is a niece of that Princess who married Professor Esmarsch, of the University of Kiel. The Professor was not ennobled until a few years ago, so that the German Empress was the niece of a man bearing no title whatever. The professor and his wife spent some time in America a few years ago. He was once considered one of the handsomest men in Germany.

THE sea-otter hunters, despite the predictions of their failure, have probably made more money this season than the sealers. The five San Francisco vessels which have been heard from have caught 344 otters, which at the lowest value of $200 per skin, are worth $68,800. This is a fine return for the money expended in fitting out the vessels, and next year will probably see an increase in the fleet.

WASHINGTON is well provided with monuments to American heroes, and recently one was dedicated to commemorate the services rendered to the country by Gen. Lafayette, but there is no monument to the great Spaniard who discovered America. A suggestion that a Columbus arch be erected on Meridian Hill has met with much favor. It is pointed out that from that site could be seen the Potomac, Arlington Heights, the picturesque hills of Virginia, the Catholic University of America, the National Park and Observatory, while it would also afford a magnificent view of the city of Washington, showing to best advantage its splended avenues, its beautiful parks and squares, its imposing public buildings and elegant private residences.

THE forests in Maine are well taken care of, and it is said that they contain more timber now than ten years ago. Maine has a heavy draw on her forests for timber for ships, and good care must have been taken of them if the above is true. One reason why the forests are preserved is because no small trees are cut.

A MAN from Birmingham has been trying to prove the uselessness of church bells in this age of cheap clocks and watches. He has taken observations of the effect of the bell-ringing, with the following results: For the first few minutes after the beginning of it no one appeared. About ten minutes later people began slowly to filter in, the advance guard being led by three maidens of immature age, who had the sacred building all to themselves for at least ten minutes. For the space of twenty minutes there were not above a dozen people in the church, most of whom were children. At twenty-five minutes after they began to hurry up; in the next five minutes, when the bell stopped, sixty-five had passed in, and they continued doing so for another thirty minutes, when an equal number entered the sacred building.

THE Sydney Truth tells of doings in western Australia which seem very like the "blackbirding" that has been going on among the Gilbert Islands lately—the term means the taking away of natives in ship loads to work in foreign lands under a system which is practically slavery. Truth calls the western Australian squatters "modern slavers." It says that when the squatter wants laborers he shuts his eyes to Government regulations and simply goes out "mustering." He raids a native camp, and "by the aid of a conniving magistrate, who may himself want to go mustering next week, entangles the natives into a form of agreement purporting to be a twelve months' engagement." Desertions promptly follow, and rearrest as promptly follows desertion. "It is a common sight to see a gang of blacks, chained by the necks, being escorted from one prison to another by black policemen as deserters." It is alleged that this system of kidnapping is in full operation in western Australia.

A RAILROAD with a gauge of but twenty-four inches is now building in North Carolina. It is to run from Hot Springs, near the Tennessee border, to Laurel River, a distance of twenty-four miles. Its course is through a very mountainous country, touching also a fine farming section. The main purpose of its construction is to get out the timber on about 70,000 acres of land. A type of mogul engine is being built for the little road. There is a railroad of the same small gauge now being operated in Maine, and one or two in Western States.

NEARLY three-fourths of all the cases of cholera in southern Russia, or in the region between the Caspian Sea and the Black, have proved fatal. In St. Petersburg, where better sanitary conditions exist, over half the cases have proved fatal. In Hamburg the ratio of deaths in cholera cases has been nearly one-half, while in northern Germany, in Belgium, and in France, it has been about one-third. About eighty per cent. of the cases in Persia are thought to have proved fatal. A quarter of a million Persians are supposed to have perished by the Asiatic cholera this year.

IN many portions of the country there is a steady scarcity of good farm laborers. Many of our cities are overcrowded with able-bodied young men who would be much better—morally, physically, and financially—in the country than in town. The proper distribution of this labor would work well for all concerned.

A Cow's Jealousy.

In the Spectator, C. Hunter Brown, of Nelson, New Zealand, tells the following odd story of a cow's jealousy of a dog:

A few years ago I had a quiet milch cow, Rose, which was certainly fond of Thomas, the man who milked her regularly, and she also showed an aversion to dogs even greater than is usual in her species. One night, for what reason I now forget, I had tied up a young collie dog in the little cowshed where she was accustomed to be milked. The following morning I had just begun to dress when I heard the puppy barking in the cowshed. "Oh," thought I, "I forgot to tell Thomas about the puppy, and now the cow will get in first and gore it." The next minute I heard a roar of unmistakable fear and anguish—a human roar. I dashed down to the spot, and at the same moment arrived my son, pitchfork in hand. There lay Thomas on his face, in a dry gutter by the side of the road to the cowhouse, and the cow butting angrily at him. We drove off the cow and poor Thomas scuffled across the road, slipped through a wire fence, stood up and drew his breath. "Why, Thomas," said I, "what's the matter with Rose?" "Well, sir," said Thomas, "I heard the pup bark and untied him, and I was just coming out of the cowhouse, with the pup in my arms when Rose came round the corner. As soon as she seed the pup in my arms she rushed at me without more ado, knocked me down and would have killed me if you hadn't come up." Thomas had, indeed, had a narrow escape; his trouses were ripped up from end to end and red marks all along his legs showed where Rose's horns had grazed along them. "Well," said I, "you'd better not milk her this morning, since she's in such a fury." "Oh, I'll milk her right enough, sir, by and by; just give her a little time to settle down like. It's only jealousy of that 'ere pup, sir. She couldn't abide seeing me a-fondling of it." "Well, as you like," said I, "only take care and mind what you are about." "All right, sir!" In about twenty minutes Thomas called me down to see the milk. The cow had stood quiet enough to be milked. But the milk was deeply tinged with blood and in half an hour a copious red precipitate had settled to the bottom of the pail. Till then I had doubted the jealous theory. After that I believed.

Do Birds Fly from Cholera?

A curious circumstance in connection with the recent epidemic of cholera at Hamburg was the departure of all the birds from the city a few days prior to the outbreak. Numerous records exist of birds thus suddenly disappearing from plague-threatened centres, and throughout the world these flittings are generally looked upon as omens of approaching sickness. Thus, in the summer of 1884, when the cholera was raging at Marseilles and Toulon, all the birds, as if actuated by a common impulse, abandoned these two cities and suddenly resorted to Hyeres. The latter place enjoyed a complete immunity from cholera, and the extraordinary influx of birds there attracted much attention at the time. Similar migrations have been observed in various parts of Italy, Austria and Russia just before the advent of cholera, and in Galicia, especially in the summer of 1872, all the sparrows suddenly quitted the town of Prezemsyl a couple of days before the appearance of the pest, and not a single bird returned until the end of November, when the cholera had entirely disappeared. The extent to which birds realize and guard against the dangers of certain forms of contagious disease have long engaged the attention of naturalists, whose speculations on the subject are likely to be revived by the recent migration of the birds from Hamburg.—[New York Tribune.

Pet Names.

The popular abbreviations of pet names in earlier times were in, on, et kin, and others says the Boston Home Journal. Emma was shortened to Em, and for love's sake it became Emmott or Emmet. Matilda was first Til, then Tillot. Bartholomew was Bart, then Little Bart or Bartlett. The popularity of these pet names is seen in the great number of them which eventually became family names.

The Tillotsons, the Emmetts and the Bartletts are numerous in England and America, although few dream that their names were originally pet and not surnames. Before the use of family names it was often necessary to use the diminutive forms from the fact that the same name was not infrequently give to two or three children of the same family. The original of the surname Robinson is the pet name of Robin or Little Robert.

As Germans of to-day add chen to children's names as a term of endearment, making Anna Annchen, Elizabeth Lischen, so our English ancestry used the equivalent kin. Watkin was Little Walter, Simkin Little Simeon, Perkin Little Peter. Terminations in kin were in use among the lower orders—that is, among the Anglo-Saxons, while the diminutives in, on and et were mere aristocratic and used by families of Norman blood.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Migration of Birds."

TEXT: "*The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord.*"—Jeremiah viii., 7.

When God would set fast a beautiful thought He plants it in a tree. When He would put it afloat He fashions it into a fish. When He would have it glide the air He molds it into a bird. My text speaks of four birds of beautiful instinct—the stork, of such strong affection that it is allowed familiarly to come in Holland and Germany, and build its nest over the doorway; the sweet dispositioned turtledove, mingling in color white and black and brown and ashen and chestnut; the crane with voice like the clang of a trumpet; the swallow, swift as a dart, shot out of the bow of heaven, falling, mounting, skimming, sailing—four birds started by the prophet twenty-five centuries ago, yet flying on through the ages, with rousing truth under glossy wing and in the clutch of stout claw. I suppose it may have been this very season of the year—autumn—and the prophet out of doors, thinking of the impenitence of the people of his day, hears a great cry overhead.

Now you know it is no easy thing for one with ordinary delicacy of eyesight to look into the deep blue of the noonday heaven, but the prophet looks up, and there are flocks of storks and turtledoves and cranes and swallows drawn out in long lines for flight southward. As is their habit, the cranes had arranged themselves into two lines, making an angle—a wedge splitting the air with wild velocity—the old crane, with commanding call, bidding them onward, while the towns, and the cities, and the continents slid under them. The prophet, almost blinded from looking into the dazzling heavens, stoops down and begins to think how much superior the birds are in sagacity about their safety than men about theirs, and he puts his hand upon the pen and begins to write, "The stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."

If you were in the field to-day, in the clump of trees at the corner of the field you would see a convention of birds, noisy as the American congress the last night before adjournment, or as the English parliament when some unfortunate member proposes more economy in queen's household—a convention of birds all talking at once, moving and passing resolutions on the subject of migration; some proposing to go to-morrow, some moving that they go to-day, some moving that they go to Brazil, some to Florida, some to the tablelands of Mexico, but all unanimous in the fact that they must go soon, for they have marching orders from the Lord, written on the first white sheet of the frost and in the pictorial of the changing leaves.

There is not a belted kingfisher, or a chaffinch, or a fire crested wren, or a plover, or a red legged partridge but expects to spend the winter at the south, for the apartments have already been ordered for them in South America or in Africa, and after thousands of miles of flight they will stop in the very tree where they spent last January. Farewell, bright plumage! Until spring weather, away! Fly on, great band of heavenly musicians! Strew the continent with music, and whether from northern fields, or Carolinian swamps, or Brazilian groves men see your wings or hear your voice, may they bethink themselves of the solemn words of the text, "The stalk in the heaven knowth her appointed times, and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."

I propose, so far as God may help me, this morning, carry out the idea of the text, to show that the birds of the air have more sagacity than men. And I begin by particularizing and saying that they mingle music with their works. The most serious undertaking of a bird's life is this annual travel from the Hudson to the Amazon, from the Thames to the Nile. Naturalists tell us that they arrive there thin and weary and plumage ruffled, and yet they go singing all the way; the ground, the lower line of the music; the sky, the upper line of the music; themselves, the notes scattered up and down between.

It is a good sign when you hear a workman whistle. It is a better sign when you hear him hum a roundelay. It is a still better sign when you hear him sing the words of Isaac Watts or Charles Wesley. A violin chorded and strung, if something accidentally strike it, makes music, and I suppose there is such a thing as having our hearts so attuned by divine grace that even the rough collisions of life will make a heavenly vibration. I do not believe that the power of Christian song has yet been fully tried. I believe that if you could roll the "Old Hundred" doxology through Wall street it would put an end to any financial disturbance! I believe that the discords, and the sorrows, and the sins of the world are to be swept out by heaven born hallelujahs.

Some one asked Haydn, the celebrated musician, why he always composed such cheerful music. "Why," he said, "I can't do otherwise. When I think of God my soul is so full of joy that the notes leap and dance from my pen." I wish we might all exult melodiously before the Lord. With God for our Father and Christ for our Saviour, and heaven for our home, and angels for future companions, and eternity for a lifetime, we should strike all the notes of joy. Going through the wilderness of this world let us remember that we are on the way to the summery clime of heaven, and from the migratory populations flying through this autumnal air learn always to keep singing.

Children of the Heavenly King,
As ye journey sweetly sing;
Sing your Saviour's worthy praise,
Glorious in His works and ways.

Ye are traveling home to God,
In the way your fathers trod;
They are happy now, and we
Soon their happiness shall see.

The church of God never will be a triumphant church until it becomes a singing church.

I go further and remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we in the fact that in their migration they fly very high. During the summer, when they are in the fields, they often come within reach of the gun, but when they start for the annual flight southward they take their places midheaven and go straight as an arrow to the mark. The longest rifle that was ever brought to shoulder cannot reach them. Would to God that we were as wise as the stork and crane in our flight heavenward! We fly so low that we are within easy range of the world, the flesh and the devil. We are brought down by temptations that ought not to come within a mile of reaching us.

Oh, for some of the faith of George Muller, of England, and Alfred Cookman, once of the church militant, now of the church triumphant! So poor is the type of piety in the church of God now that men actually caricature the idea that there is any such thing as a higher life. Moles never did believe in eagles. But, my brethren, because we have not reached these heights ourselves, shall we deride the fact that there are any such heights?

A man was once talking to Brunel, the famous engineer, about the length of the railroad from London to Bristol. The engineer said: "It is not very great. We shall have after a while a steamer running from England to New York." They laughed him to scorn, but we have gone so far now that we have ceased to laugh at any thing as impossible for human achievement. Then, I ask, is anything impossible for the Lord? I do not believe that God exhausted all His grace in Paul and Latimer and Edward Payson. I believe there are higher points of Christian attainment to be reached in the future ages of the Christian world.

You tell me that Paul went up to the tiptop of the Alps of Christian attainment. Then I tell you that the stork and crane have found above the Alps plenty of room for free flying. We go out and we conquer our temptations by the grace of God and lie down. On the morrow those temptations rally themselves and attack us, and by the grace of God we defeat them again; but staying all the time in the old encampment we have the same old battles to fight over. Why not whip out our temptations, and then forward march, making one raid through the enemy's country, stopping not until we break ranks after the last victory?

Do, my brethren, let us have some novelty of combat at any rate by changing, by going on, by making advancement, trading off our stale prayers about sins we ought to have quit long ago, going on toward a higher state of Christian character, and routing out sins that we have never thought of yet. The fact is, if the church of God, if we, as individuals, made rapid advancement in the Christian life, these stereotyped prayers we have been making for ten or fifteen years would be as inappropriate to us as the shoes, and the hats, and the coats we wore ten or fifteen years ago. Oh, for a higher flight in the Christian life—the stork and the crane in their migration teaching us the lesson!

Dear Lord, and shall we ever live,
At this poor dying rate—
Our love so faint, so cold to Thee,
And Thine to us so great?

Again, I remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we, because they know when to start. If you should go out now and shout, "Stop storks and cranes; don't be in a hurry!" they would say: "No, we cannot stop; last night we heard the roaring in the woods bidding us away, and the shrill flute of the north wind has sounded the retreat. We must go. We must go." So they gather themselves into companies, and turning not aside from storm or mountain top or shock of musketry, over land and sea, straight as an arrow to the mark they go. And if you come out this morning with a sack of corn and throw it in the fields and try to get them to stop, they are so far up they would hardly see it. They are on their way south. You could not stop them.

Oh, that we were as wise about the best time to start for God and heaven! We say "Wait until it is a little later in the season of mercy. Wait until some of these green leaves of hope are all dried up and have been scattered. Wait until next year. After awhile we start, and it is too late, and we perish in the way when God's wrath is kindled but a little. There are, you know, exceptional cases where birds have started too late, and in the morning you have found them dead on the snow. And there are those who have perished half way between the world and Christ. They waited until the last sickness, when the mind was gone, or they were on the express train going at forty miles an hour, and they came to the bridge and the "draw was up" and they went down. How long to repent and pray? Two seconds is! Two seconds! To do the work of a lifetime and to prepare for the vast eternity in two seconds!

I was reading of an entertainment given in a king's court, and there were musicians there with elaborate pieces of music. After awhile Mozart came and began to play, and he had a blank piece of paper before him, and the king familiarly looked over his shoulder and said: "What are you playing? I see no music before you." And Mozart put his hand on his brow, as much as to say, "I am improvising." It was very well for him, but on, my friends, we cannot extemporize heaven! If we do not get prepared in this world, we will never take part in the orchestral harmonies of the saved. Oh, that we were as wise as the crane and the stork, flying away, flying away from the tempest!

Some of you have felt the pinching frost of sin. You feel it to-day. You are not happy. I look into your faces, and I know you are not happy. There are voices within your soul that will not be silenced, telling you that you are sinners, and that without the pardon of God you are undone forever. What are you going to do, my friends, with the accumulated transgressions of this lifetime? Will you stand still and let the avalanche tumble over you? Oh, that you would go away into the warm heart of God's mercy! The southern grove, redolent with magnolia and cactus, never waited for northern flocks as God has waited for you, saying: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love. Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Another frost is bidding you away—it is the frost of sorrow. Where do you live now? "Oh," you say, "I have moved." Why did you move? You say, "I don't want as large a house now as formerly." Why do you not want as large a house? You say, "My family is not so large." Where have they gone? "To eternity." Your mind goes back through that last sickness, and through the almost supernatural effort to save life, and through those prayers that seemed unavailing, and through that kiss which received no response because the lips were lifeless, and I hear the bells tolling and hear the hearts breaking—while I speak I hear them break. A heart! Another heart! Alone, alone, alone!

This world, which in your girlhood and boyhood was sunshine, is cold now, and oh, weary dove, you fly around this world as though you would like to stay, when the wind, and the frost, and the blackening clouds would bid you away into the heart of an all comforting God! Oh, I have noticed again and again what a botch this world makes of it when it tries to comfort a soul in trouble! It says, "Don't cry!" How can we help crying when the heart's treasures are scattered, and father is gone, and mother is gone, and companions are gone, and the child is gone, and everything seems gone?

It is no comfort to tell a man not to cry. The world comes up and says, "Oh, it is only the body of your loved one that you have put in the ground!" But there is no comfort in that. That body is precious. Shall we never put our hands in that hand again, and shall we never see that sweet face again! Away with your heartlessness, oh, world! But come, Jesus, and tell us that when the tears fall they fall into God's bottle; that the dear bodies of our loved ones shall rise radiant in the resurrection, and all the breakings down here shall be lifted up there, and "they shall hunger no more, neither thirst no more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes."

You may have noticed that when the chaffinch, or the stork, or the crane starts on its migration it calls all those of its kind to come too. The trees top are full of chirp and whistle and carol and the long roll call. The bird does not start off alone. It gathers all of its kind. Oh, that you might be as wise in this migration to heaven, and that you might gather all your families and your friends with you! I would that Hannah might take Samuel by the hand, and Abraham might take Isaac, and Hagar might take Ishmael.

Start for heaven yourself and take your children with you. Come thou and all thy house into the ark. Tell your little ones that there are realms of balm and sweetness for all those who fly in the right direction. Swifter than eagle's stroke put out for heaven. Like the crane or the stork, stop not night nor day until you find the right place for stopping.

To-day the Saviour calls,
Ye wanderers come.
Oh, ye benighted souls,
Why longer roam?

The Spirit calls to-day,
Yield to his power.
Oh, grieve him not away,
'Tis mercy's hour.

One of Grant's Arabian Horses.

One was a magnificent jet black stallion, but in riding him the minister thought he discovered a fault, and he insisted that the dragoman should take him back to the Sultan and ask him to send a better horse. The dragoman replied that he could not do this; that the horses were a gift, and he used the proverb about "not looking a gift horse in the mouth." But the minister insisted, and the dragoman went to the Sultan and asked for audience. He is, by the way, a man of fine sensibilities, and as an interpreter of the legation he is the most important of all men to Americans in Turkey. Said he: "I felt very much ashamed of myself and my mission, and I did not know what I could do until at last a thought struck me that the horse was a jet black one and that black was the color of mourning in America. When I entered the palace the first thing that the secretary asked me was as to how the minister and myself liked the horses, and I replied that they were the finest horses that we had ever seen, and that our President would feel very proud and would be delighted with the gift. I then went on to praise the horses, and especially the black one, which I said was magnificent in every respect, but—here I stopped and the secretary anxiously asked: 'But what? Is there anything the matter with the horse?' 'No,' said I, 'but you know black is the color of mourning in the United States. It means death with us, and I just wondered if such a gift might not be considered ominous if sent by the Sultan.' The secretary saw the point at once. He spoke to the Sultan, and I was thanked for my suggestion, and the horse was changed to one of another color and as sound as a dollar."—Rider and Driver.

"A VERY unhealthy occupation," remarked Brown, as looked upon the brickmakers wading through the wet clay. "Yes," remarked Black, "it's kilning work."—Boston Transcript.

A MAN who had an untenanted house at the end of the street was accustomed to refer to it as last but not leased.—Binghamton Leader.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks and Constipation *Small* Bile Beans.

The Inventive Society of Paris has recently awarded Mrs. F. B. Mapp, of Georgia, a gold medal for her invention of a bread-raiser.

Good for children as well as adults, *Small* Bile Beans.

A three-cornered hat, "the Marquis," is the new fashionable headgear among the women of Paris who set the fashions.

To aid Digestion take one *Small* Bile Bean after eating. 25c. per bottle.

A prize fight is called a "mill" because the other fellow is reduced to pulp.

If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists. 25 cents.

Five volumes of air contain one volume of oxygen.

Rev H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for any easy place.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

An artesian well in Petaluma, Cal., spouts 30,000 gallons of water every hour.

Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Silsbee Street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health is improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing **its merits.**" A. A. WILLIAMS.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

$5 to $15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry gold as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale agents $5. Write for circulars. H. C. DELNO Co., Columbus, O.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 1 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

AMONG THE BROTHERHOODS.

What the Various Fraternal Societies are Doing.

MASONS.

The order of the Eastern Star is an advanced order of Masonry; its membership embraces the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Master Masons, and also Master Masons in good standing in their respective lodges. The order was instituted for women, and by them the work is exemplified, and nearly all the offices are filled by women. Every chapter is under the supervision of a Master Mason, and the landmarks of the ritual provide that no initiation can take place unless he is present.

Oregon has a membership of nearly 36,000. At the end of the year it will not be far from that mark.

Maine has now seventeen chapters of Eastern Star, whereas three years ago it had none. Gradually prejudice disappears before the light of reason.

Michigan conferred the degrees on 2,096 applicants this year.

Richmond has four Masonic halls.

California has over 16,000 members.

Over 10,000 Masons were buried last year.

There are 1,300 Knights Templars in Ireland.

Canada has a membership of nearly 21,000.

I. O. O. F.

Upward of 12,000 Germans had a merry time at the recent dedication of the new German Odd Fellows' Orphan Asylum at Unionport, Westchester county, N. Y. The Odd Fellows' home, now six years old, and the new Orphans' home will derive their support from membership taxes of 25 cents per capita annually. In addition to this revenue, fairs and festivals are periodically given by the various lodges to swell the income. The German Odd Fellows' fair at Tammany Hall last April netted the organization over $27,000. The annual Fourth of July picnic always realizes from $4,000 to $5,000, and the yearly festival of the Kings County lodge can be depended upon to clear $2,000. The new Orphans' home has cost $51,000, and it is paid for. It has a capacity for 200 inmates. It was designed by Architect F. A. Minuth of New York city. The water supply is derived from an artesian well, which was bored at an expense of $12,000. Gas is manufactured on the premises. The home has a regular physician, a hospital ward, large well lighted and ventilated classrooms for the study of English and German, also extensive dormitories and playgrounds. The asylum will be opened at once for the accommodation of orphaned children of German Odd Fellows.

Odd Fellowship is a rich soil wherein none but good seed should be cultivated; otherwise nothing but weeds will grow. Be loving—for love is the essence of brotherhood.

Eureka Lodge, of Southington, Conn., is preparing for a big fair to be given next month. A fine list of prizes, including a piano, is to be offered.

FORESTERS.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the institution of a court of Foresters in New Britain Conn. The new organization is to be composed principally of a number of Foresters who are dissatisfied with the way things are managed in some of the older courts in town, particularly Courts Prosperity and Charter Oak.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Illinois has 232 lodges.

California has over 10,000 Knights.

The cash assets of the order aggregate $4,915,494.

Jack Holsak and the Tiger.

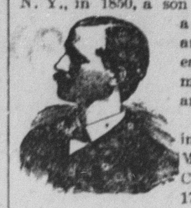
"Perhaps the most remarkable man, physically, the country ever produced was Jack Holsak, a flatboatman well known on the Ohio thirty-five or forty years ago," said Thomas C. Jamison, who was discussing America's new champion slugger. "Jack stood 6 feet 6 inches without shoes, and weighed 250 pounds. He was muscled like a Hercules, and used to boast that he was the strongest animal of his weight in the Ohio Valley. He was a simple-hearted, good-natured fellow, who would not hurt a fly. The stories told of his feats of physical strength resembled the miraculous performances of Samson. Like the story of the 'three black crows,' they probably gained something by repetition, but it is pretty hard to say what is impossible to 250 pounds of perambulating spring steel.

"It is said that he once visited a menagerie in Cincinnati where a man-eating tiger was on exhibition, and after listening to the descriptions of its strength and ferocity given by the animal lecturer, offered to enter the cage stark naked and 'whip the tiger out of its boots for a gallon jug of whiskey.' As the proposition was made at the top of his stentor like lungs before a tent full of people, the circus manager could not well decline. It was arranged that the gladiator act should take place after the night performance, the women and children being dismissed. Jack, half drunk and as naked as a Greek god, bounced into the cage and grabbed the royal beast of Bengal by the back of the neck and slapped the side of the head. It emitted an ugly growl, and Jack slammed it up against the side of the cage with a violence that bent the heavy iron bars. Instead of proceeding to make a meal of the intruder, the man-eater cowered down in a corner of its cage. Jack grabbed it by the tail, dragged it around the cage, and then, to the horror of the spectators, threw open the door, pulled it out into the circus ring and rolled it in the sawdust. Now, a tiger that has been reared in a cage and fed on cold potatoes and stale meat is a very different brute from one reared in an Asiatic jungle; still, I hardly think that any of the distinguished pugilists now posing before the public would care to tackle even a circus tiger."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DAVID C. COOK.

The Pioneer Publisher of Sunday-School Literature.

David C. Cook, of Chicago, whose name has become a household word through his Sunday-school publications, is but 42 years old. He was born in East Worcester, N. Y., in 1850, a son of Rev. E. S. Cook, a Methodist minister, and from a child an earnest and devoted member of the church and Sunday-school.



DAVID C. COOK.

He began teaching in Ward's Rolling Mills Sunday-school, in Chicago, at the age of 17, helping also in one and sometimes two mission schools of the West Side, meeting at different hours, until the great fire of 1871 changed his plans, and marked the beginning of his work on the North Side. Seeing the distress and pressing need for help, he left his home and rented rooms in one of the poorest and roughest neighborhoods of the burnt district, where, with three other young men whom he persuaded to join him, he gave himself to relief and mission work. Here on North avenue, in a German theatre and beer hall, was started his "Everybody's Mission," afterward removed to a building of its own near by. This mission, with attendance of 350 to 450, he started, built up and sustained without aid from any church or society for five years, until others were able to occupy the field. He also organized and superintended on the North Side, North Avenue Mission, Lake View Mission and Lake View Union schools, and, in Elgin, the Grace Church School, besides several smaller enterprises elsewhere.

His first publications were prepared only for his own schools, then, to divide the cost of type-setting, he asked orders from others. No one could be more surprised than he at the demand thus created. Afterwards his schools afforded a place for first testing new helps and new ideas. It is to this love for the work, and close application to it, that schools are indebted for what he has done for the cause of Sunday-school literature.

THE aeronaut who goes up out of sight is very apt to come down out of mind.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure *free* to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Life is shorter in the valleys and lowlands than among the hills and mountains.

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

DR. KILMER'S **SWAMP-ROOT**

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel,

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in ureters, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease,

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint,

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the **Bladder,**

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

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Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LOVERS of MUSIC who will send us the names and addresses of two musical friends plainly written and one dime 10 cents in stamps or postal note, will receive, postage free, by return mail our magnificent collection of over 600 LATEST SONGS with the music for each one, bound in a thick handsome volume. This is the grandest collection of Sentimental, Comic, Operatic and Ethiopian Songs ever published, and includes all the popular favorites: "COMRADES," "ANNIE ROONEY," etc. A whole year's supply for the cost of a single piece of music. VICTOR MFG. COMP'Y, 695 Broadway, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

R S 45

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will Alleviate or Cure.

598 PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with

Valuable Receipts and Prescriptions,
Explanation of Botanical Practice,
Correct Use of Ordinary Herbs.

New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with Complete Index.

With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume.

ONLY 60 CENTS, POSTPAID.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 10.

THE RACKET.

Largest Assortment.
Lowest Prices.
Latest Styles.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——John Meyer spent several days at Bellefonte this week.

——Mr. William Reiber, of Tusseyville, called in to see us one day last week.

——Mr. Jacob Wagner, one of Centre county's most successful farmers gave our sanctum a call.

——Mr. John P. Harris, cashier of the First National Bank, Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall one day last week.

——Rob. Wolf, student at the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, is home on a few days' vacation. He votes for Cleveland.

——Miss Carrie Tibbins, one of Farmers Mills intelligent young ladies, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office last Friday.

——Rev. Baskerville was absent over last Sabbath, having been sent by presbytery to fill a vacant pulpit in one of the Presbyterian churches in Altoona.

——Prof. Crisswell, principal of the schools, left on Saturday for his home in Carleton, N. Y., to cast his vote for Harrison and Ried. The scholars had a three day vacation owing to his absence.

——Chris. H. Murray, a member of the senior class at Princeton College, arrived home on Monday morning to cast his ballot for Cleveland. He will remain until the latter part of the week before returning.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Aikens, of Bellefonte, Mrs. Joyce, of Harrisburg, Mrs. Schoch, the wife of Mr. G. W. Schoch, editor of the Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, were guests of Mr and Mrs. John Odenkirk, at the Old Fort, on Sunday.

Must Haul the Water.

Water is so scarce along the main line of the P. R. R. that the company has been obliged to put engines to pumping the liquid at Thompsontown and the Cove, and use empty oil tanks for the carrying of water daily to points along the line where it is badly needed.

Approaching Wedding.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Anna M. Odenkirk and Mr. W. Frank Bradford, on Wednesday November 16th, at twelve o'clock, at the home of the bride's parent's, Mr. and Mrs. John Odenkirk, at the Old Fort. About one hundred have been invited.

Hand in the Rolls.

While feeding a steam corn husker in Woodward township, Clinton county, on Friday, C. J. Wetzel, a young man from Lock Haven, got his hand in the rolls and the machinery had to be broken before it could be gotten out. Later the physicions found amputation necessary.

A New Physician.

Centre Hall is having a new physician in the person of Dr. McGechen, from the western part of the state, he having purchased the property of John F. Alexander, who intends removing to California.

——Complete stock of Clothing, Dry Goods and Notions.—C.P. Long.

——When in need of boots or shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and you will find something to suit you and at reasonable prices.

HOW IT WORKED.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

The New Manner of Voting is Efficient and Little Trouble to the Voter.

The new Baker ballot law which was put in force at the election on Tuesday, worked satisfactorily and the voter in the borough and township experienced little difficulty in properly casting his ballot.

For weeks and months the papers have given much space to the enlightenment of the voter in properly preparing his ballot and there were few who did not understand it, but for these provision was made.

For the borough the polling place was changed from the school house to the sitting room of the hotel. The room was cleared of furniture and the booths and guard rails erected. Voting began early and by ten o'clock in the morning about one-half of the registered voters had cast their ballots.

The north precinct of the township erected their booths and voting paraphernalia in the dining room of the hotel.

Voting was brisk at the two polls in town, and elsewhere in the county, on Tuesday. The day was fine, farm work generally attended to, and people evidently were brought out by the new ballot, to see how the thing worked anyhow. The new law, instead of deterring voters, had the opposite effect, and curiosity prompted voters to turn out, and go through the much talked of operation of voting the big ticket. Voters generally got along well in fixing their marks, and seemed rather pleased with the method.

Licensing Engineers.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every state in the Union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any one instrusted with steam to hold or secure a situation without passing a rigid examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Test has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination; and as it embraces all the questions asked on the Boiler, Pump, Engine, Dynamo, Corliss Engine, &c., it has already met with such a demand that it is now in its fourth edition. This work, which only costs one dollar can be obtained of the publisher, Walter C. Kraft, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Killed a Four Prong Buck.

The hunting party from Boalsburg numbering eleven, which included Cyrus Goss and D. L. Bartges, hunted last week at Stone Creek, Huntingdon county, succeeded in bringing down a large four prong buck. The deer was a large one and when dressed weighed over two hundred pounds, and was killed by a ball from the rifle of Cyrus Goss. The party saw several but Cyrus was the only one of the party who succeeded in bringing down any venison.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded

A distressing accident occurred at Jersey Shore late Saturday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of a two-year-old boy at the hands of his father, Joseph Sessman. The latter was handling a revolver supposed to be empty and playfully snapped it at his son, repeating the operation several times. Suddenly the weapon was discharged and a bullet passed through the child's heart. An investigation will probably be made.

Deaths.

One the 25th ult., at her home near Penn Hall, Mrs. Mary A. [illegible] aged 78 years, and 17 da[illegible] remains were interre[illegible] Ow[illegible] graveyard on the 28[illegible] eckman'[illegible]

On the [illegible] Miss Catherine E. Musser, of [illegible] township, aged 37 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The Mother is Dead.

Mrs. Grundy, the woman who shot and killed her drunken husband near Osceola a short time ago, is dead: Her twin babies died last week and now the mother has followed her little ones. Four deaths were caused in this instance by a drunken man's brutality.

Will be Glad for a Remittance.

The REPORTER having labored earnestly and faithfully for a Democratic victory, and which has now been achieved, we would remind all our readers who are in arrears that we will be all the gladder to have each one make us a remittance of amount due.

Given a Pension.

Another worthy veteran has been rewarded, David R. McClintick having received the glad tidings that he is to be entitled hereafter to a pension of $8 a month, and moreover Uncle Sam will pay him over $800 back pension.

Admitted to Membership.

Four persons were admitted to membership in the Lutheran church last Sabbath by confirmation, by Rev. Fischer the pastor.

——A complete stock of boots and shoes can always be found at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

AROUND AT 92.

Nearly a Century Old, But Able to Do a Day's Work.

Centre county is noted for its longevity among its citizens and there are several who have passed the century mark, and many more who bid fair to pass the one hundred mark. Among the latter is Mr. Jonathan Tressler, of near Linden Hall, who, though in his ninety-third year, is still in excellent health and shows no sign of decay in any of his faculties from his greatly advanced age.

Mr. Tressler is still able to do a day's work, and on last Friday, while a mason was building a wall on his farm, nearly two miles from Linden Hall, he mixed the morter, carried it to the mason, and assisted in handling very heavy stones, and did it as easy as many fifty years younger. Mr. Tressler is a Democrat and on Tuesday voted for Cleveland and Stevenson.

A TRAGEDY IN TYRONE.

William Anderson, a Cook, Tries to Kill His Employer and Himself.

About three o'clock on Friday afternoon an attempt was made at murder and suicide at the Boyer House at Tyrone. Harvey Boyer, the proprietor, had occasion to reprimand his cook, William Anderson, colored. A short time afterward while Mr. Boyer was reclining on a sofa, Anderson entered the room with a revolver in his hand and shot Boyer in the right arm near the shoulder and in the left arm near the wrist.

At this juncture William Brumbaugh, a lad in Mr. Boyer's employ, came on the scene and hurled a monkey wrench at Anderson's head. Anderson attempted suicide by shooting himself, the ball entering above the left eye. He dropped to the floor and begged to be allowed to kill himself. He was placed under arrest at once.

The revolver was of small caliber, consequently the injuries to both parties are not serious. It was evidently Anderson's intention to kill both Boyer and himself. He had been drinking.

Water Scarce.

Water is so scarce at West Moshannon, Clearfield county, that one man has had another arrested for stealing water from his well. It appears that one well had been supplying the whole community with water and finally, owing to the supply being inadequate to meet more than the wants of the family owning the well, it was locked up. A neighbor broke open the lock and took what water he wanted, declaring at the time that he might as well languish and die in jail as die for want of water.

Fire Put Out With Cider.

Baker's Summit, near Altoona, is without water for more than absolute necessity. When fire broke out in the residence of George Croft Monday afternoon it looked as if the place was doomed. A bright idea struck Croft. He remembered some barrels of cider in the yard. A bucket line of neighbors was formed between the cider barrel and the blazing roof of his dwelling. Three barrels of No. 1 cider did the business and the fire was gotten under control with comparatively little loss.

Trustworthy—Serviceable.

Our complete assortment insures perfect satisfaction in the selection of goods to satisfy individual tastes. You will find our large stock made up entirely of goods that are trustworthy, serviceable and the best of their class. Everything goes at the lowest possible price. Come in and see how fair we will treat you, how well we will please you and how much we will save for you.

PHILAD. BRANCH.

Evening Services.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church at this place, beginning this, Thursday evening, and continue during the week. Communion service will be held Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Death Near Penn Hall.

On Saturday the wife of Mr. Ivy Bartges died at the home of her husband, near Penn Hall, after an illness of several weeks. She was interred the following Tuesday forenoon.

Plant Walnuts.

An exchange is of the opinion that a farmer can make no better investment than to plant a few acres of ground with walnuts. In twenty years an acre of walnuts will be worth $10,000.

Will Rebuild.

Jenkins Brothers & Lingle have commenced work to rebuild their rolling mill which was destroyed by fire, at Howard, about one month ago.

Shipped a Car Load of Cattle.

On Monday morning stock dealer D. C. Keller shipped to Philadelphia markets by freight, a fine car load of cattle.

Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts, so highly concentrated that only a teaspoonful is used to the quart, are the best in the market. The quality is excellent, and the price only 10 cts.

BELLEFONTE FENCIBLES.

The Survivers Held Their First Reunion Last Friday Night.

An interesting occasion among the soldiers was a reunion of the surviving members of the Bellefonte Fencibles, held Friday evening in Bellefonte. The Bellefonte Fencibles was a military company organized years before the late rebellion and was composed of young men of the first families of Bellefonte. For this reason they were universally termed the "kid-glove" company. Ex-Governor Curtin was the captain of the company. When the war broke out and President Lincoln called for three-months' volunteers the Bellefonte Fencibles, one hundred strong, was the second company to reach Harrisburg on its way to the national capitol. It served for three months, at the expiration of which time it disbanded as a company but all the members, with a few exceptions, re-enlisted and served through the war. The reunion held here was the first of the kind ever held.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel George A. Bayard and an organization effected by electing Robert Valentine president; James H. Rankin, reading clerk, and C. P. Stonerod, secretary. About twenty-five of the original one hundred members were present. Interesting speeches were made by ex-Governor Curtin, E. C. Humes, John Hamilton, W. C. Heinle, General Curtin, Robert Valentine, James Harris and Captain Curtin the evening's reunion terminating with a grand banquet. Members of the company were present from Chicago, Washington, Altoona, Tyrone and other places. Meyer's orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

Sudden Death.

Miss Kate Musser a maiden lady, aged 37 years, who resided with her mother, Mrs. Elias Musser, at the toll-gate half way between Millheim and Spring Mills, died suddenly of heart disease on last Sunday afternoon, about one o'clock. She had walked across the pike to the other building belonging to the toll property for a glass of water and on her return dropped dead in the middle of the road, where she was found lying on her face about five minutes afterwards. Miss Musser was a conscientious member of the Penns Creek Lutheran church and had in the forenoon attended communion services. Upon her return home she prepared dinner for herself and brother, her mother having stayed at a neighbor's house. She seemed to be feeling well and her sudden demise was a severe and unexpected shock to the family.

The funeral took place from the house of mourning yesterday forenon, the services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. A. G. Wolf. The remains were interred in Heckman's cemetery, a large concourse of relatives and friends being present.—Millheim *Journal*.

The Troublesome Reply Postal.

The new "reply postal" cards are giving no end of annoyance to postal authorities. They are double the size of the ordinary card, one-half of which is used to send a message, and the other half to make the reply. A half perforated line indicates where they should be folded down before mailing, and also where the receiver should tear the cards apart. They are bulky and hard to handle.

Advertisements.

Michael Moyer advertises in another colum a farm, two miles east of Centre Hall.

F. B. Stover advertises real estate of Samuel H. Stover, deceased, in Harris township.

John Kline advertises notice of application for a charter for the Pleasant Gap Lutheran congregation.

C. P. Long, the enterprising Spring Mills merchant, advertises his prices in another colum—he believes in advertising.

The Clara Price Monument.

As the traveller passes over the turnpike from Snow Shoe to Karthaus, and when within a mile of the latter place, he will see at the roadside a marble tablet, upon which is inscribed these words: "This is where Clarinda Price was murdered while defending her honor November 27th, 1889." In the cemetery, above Karthaus, can be seen the beautiful monument erected to her memory.

It Is Reliable.

Hardly had the signal service flag denoting rain been hoisted to the pole, on Monday morning, when it began to rain, a slow steady down pour, for which every one has hoped and looked for several weeks. Strange to say no grumbling was heard but it was agreeable to all.

A Needed Rain.

On Monday morning a much needed rain began falling and continued all day and far into the night. The rain first began as a slow drizzle and then heavier. Many cisterns in the valley were replenished and the water famine was stayed for at least a short time.

Snow Storm.

Wednesday after all the good news had come in it began to snow in the afternoon. Perhaps can go up salt river in sleds.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS NOW.

The Signal Service Flags Now Flying From the Staff.

The signal service pole is now in place and the daily reports of the weather indications are received at Centre Hall every morning and by means of the flags the probabilities for the next twenty-four hours are made known to the surrounding community.

The pole which is about fifty feet in height was erected on Monday morning at the corner of the alley at Dauberman's furniture store, and a flag was at once hoisted giving the weather indications as received by telegraph from the United States weather bureau. Mr. J. S. Dauberman will have charge of the service. The flag staff is high enough to be seen throughout the immediate vicinity. About eight o'clock each morning he receives the daily report by wire and by means of different flags hoisted, makes public the probabilities for the day.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Kate Voneida of Kansas, Formerly of Union County, Burned to Death.

The following account of the awful death from burning of a former Union County lady we clip from the Hiawatha Kans., Journal of the 27th ult:

Mrs. Kate Voneida, wife of Samuel Voneida, who lives a half mile east of town, was the victim of an accident last Saturday morning, in which death resulted the next day. She was cooking apple butter in a large kettle outdoors, when in some way her dress was caught in the fire. No one was near but the oldest daughter and the young children. The girl ran out with a bucket of water and a piece of carpet, but was unable to extinguish the blaze until nearly all of the clothing was burned from her. As soon as help could be obtained, it was discovered that she was horribly burned and could not possibly live. She was conscious up to the time of her death, which came about six o'clock Sunday evening. The funeral was held Tuesday at the Presbyterian church. Rev. J. L. Countermine officiating. Mrs. Voneida was a daughter of John Shadel, and sister to James Maurice, Miss Lizzie Shadel and Mrs. H. N. Zimmerman, of this city. She came from Cowan, Union county Pa., with her husband about seven years ago. Eight children and a husband are left to mourn her loss. At the time of her death she was thirty-eight years old.

New Millinery.

Have you seen the bargains in hats and bonnets, children's hoods, Tam O Shanters, etc., at my millinery store, on Church street? We have selected a nice stock of these goods and sell them at low prices. Among them are fancy feathers, tips, buckles, an endless variety of plain and figured ribbons. A big lot of plain and fancy velvets suitable for bonnets or dress trimmings in all the new colors. Moss trimmings, chenille, etc., in fact anything that belongs to a first-class Millinery store. Come and see and be convinced.

nov10-2t MRS. C. B. BOOB.

Covers All.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.-00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.-00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

The Ground Frozen.

Last Saturday morning the ground was frozen for the first time this fall and ice one-fourth inch thick was found on water in outdoor vessels. Winter is coming, sure.

End of Thumb Cut Off.

Last week one day as Sam Shoop was running a circular saw in the foundry, he accidently got his right thumb in line and the saw neatly clipped off the end of it.

Well Preserved.

Mr. James Sweetwood, of near Centre Hill sent to the REPORTER office four apples of last year's crop. The specimens were well preserved.

Milk Wagon.

W. A. Curry will deliver fresh milk every morning to the citizens of Centre Hall from his dairy east of town. His wagon will make trips daily.

To Have a Shirt Manufactory.

Lewistown is to have a shirt manufactory with a capital of $10,000.

Union County Deaths.

In Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, Amanda, wife of W. H. Rothermel, of Kelly X Roads, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Near Kelly X Roads, on the 29th of October, Mrs. Hester Spotts, aged about 70 years.

On the 24th of October, near White Deer Mills, at the home of Robert Moyer, Agnes Josephine Robenold, aged 24 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Near White Deer Mills, on the 11th of October, Charles Armstrong, son of Thomas and Catharine Bennett, aged 1 year and 20 days.

In East Buffalo township, on the 30th of October, Mary, wife of Samuel Baker, aged 68 years and four months.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Robert McFarlane will please pay their accounts at the hardware store now of D. Irvin & Son. All accounts not paid by December 15th will be collected by law. With thanks for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same for D. Irvin & Son, we are

WM. AND J. K. MCFARLANE.
Administrators.

Bellefonte, Oct. 17, '92. oct27-6t

For the Ladies.

A special invitation is extended to all the ladies to call and see the large and full line of millinery goods just received from Philadelphia and New York. I will be pleased to wait upon you.

MRS. MYRA A. ISHLER.
nov3-3t Tusseyville, Pa.

Notice.

My watch repair shop will in the future be closed on Sunday and no business of any nature will be transacted on that day. All repair work must be cash on delivery. Do not wish to keep a book account.

WM. REIBER,
nov. 10-4t Tusseyville.

What you Want.

The opening months of this season, we want all to remember, is a revolution in fair prices. We are going to do business with you, because we have just exactly what you want, and our prices are simply irresistible. Our Fall and Winter attrations will cause a turn out.

PHILAD. BRANCH.

——C. P. Long was to eastern cities and purchased a fine stock of merchandise at cash prices.

——Bed Blankets $1 per pair and upward.—C. P. Long.

——Only those who have purchased boots and shoes at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, know where to get the best quality and style for the least money.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	65
Rye	65
Corn	40
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	6
Potatoes	60
Sides	9

Serges . .

Serges for the coming season are strictly in it; we have same in different weaves and weights.

All the late styles in Dress Goods at popular prices.

Three cents for a cake of regular five-cent Toilet Soap.

Have you seen our new patterns in Satines?

Canton Flannels—best values—at lowest prices.

Samples of goods sent for your asking.

Silkalenes—Laces and Heavy Curtins—and all the fixings.

We are sole agents for Bellefonte for the W. C. C. Corsets—the finest in the world for the price.

Have you tried "Garman's Pride" Corsets at 50c?

Hemp Rope for Banners, Rugs, Tables, etc.

CORSETS

Large stock of Umbrellas—new shapes in Handles.

Our 15c (boxed) Writing Paper is the equal of that of many places that ask 15c a box.

Bicycles sold on the easy payment plan. None but high grade wheels.

Two pairs of fine black or cream colored hose for 25c—or 13c per pair.

Garmans.